Bombay Gazette.

Vol. 38. WEDNESDAY, 4TH APRIL 1827. No. 1922.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 5th Instant,

PORT and Sauterne Wine, Lady's black and white silk Stockings, white Cotton Ditto, Russia Duck, Cotton Shawls a variety of Cornelian articles, looking Glasses, Dessert service of Glass ware, Green paint &c.

AT ONE O'CLOCK,

Two Terriers of good English breed, and a strong half bred Terrier and excellent Watch Dog.

Meadows Street, 4th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT
OF
MANILLA CHEROOTS,

IMPORTED per Ship Shaw Byramgore, and to be sold at the extremely reduced.

Price of, Rs. 20 PER 1,000.

Meadows Street, 4th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION.
AN ELEGANT
SQUARE
PIANOFORTE.
WITH CIRCULAR ENDS,
PRICE RUPEES 450.

MADE by Butcher of Titchfield-Street, and just imported by Brig Britannia.

Meadows Street, 4th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION
A SERVICEABLE,
BUGGY
BUILT BY STEWARD,
OF CALCUTTA,
PRICE Rs. 600.

Meadows Street, 4th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
THE FOLLOWING,
CHINA GOODS,
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,

A GOLD Rose Chain Necklace. . . . . Rs.	250
Malachite Ditto Set in Gold, . .	150
Do. Ditto Round, ...	50
Kayabacca Sopha Tables per pair,	160
Large and small Trunks each. . . . . Rs.	10-20 & 25

Meadows Street, 4th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
A VERY SUPERIOR,
SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
BY BROADWOOD,
PRICE Rs. 600.
BELONGING TO A LADY LEAVING INDIA,
ALSO,
AN EXCELLENT,
SQUARE PIANOFORTE,
By Kirkman,
PRICE Rs. 300.

Meadows Street, 4th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION
1st SORT CANTON,
SUGAR CANDY.
PER TUB Rs. 16 HALF TUB 8-2-0,
FINEST,
GUNPOWDER TEA,
CONTAINING 18 POUNDS,
IN BOXES EACH Rs. 30.

Meadows Street, 4th April 1827.

Higgs and Briggs.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
THE SECOND PART OF
GRINDLAY'S VIEWS,

SUBJECTS, Scene in Bombay, Approach to the Bore Ghant, View in Ditto, View from the Top of Ditto, Dowlutabad the Ancient Deo Gush, and great excavated Temple at Elora.

PRICE Rs. 30.

A FEW COPIES OF THE 1ST PART ON HAND.

Meadows Street, 4th April 1827.

Kempt & Co.
WILL Sell by Auction, on Wednesday and Thursday the 18th and 19th Instant at the Godown No. 5. Dady's buildings in Forbes Street under the house lately occupied by Messrs. Prinsep and Co. An extensive assortment of RICHLY CUT GLASS-WARE, consisting of 4-7-8 and 10 Light Lustres, and a pair of Handsome 4 light Green Lustres. Also 1-2 and 3 light table Girandoles and a pair of Amber Colored 4 light Do. Painted Lamps and Glass bottomed 3rd Size Vase Lamps.

Wine Claret Liqueur, Champaign Lemonade and Jelly Glasses, Wine Glass, Coolers Finger Glasses and Custard Cups Pint and half Pints Tumblers, Goblets Decanters, with Plated Cruit Stand and Liqueur Frames. &c. &c. &c.

The articles may be viewed from this day.

TERMS.

Cash and the lots to cleared away in three days from the last date of Sale atherwise they will be resold at his or their Risk forfeiting all advantages and making good all losses on such resale.

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

Advertisement.
KEMPT AND CO. have for private sale at the undermantioned reduced prices, to close an account, the following articles.

A Grand Pianoforte by Broadwood. . . . . Rs.	400
Two handsome saten wood Cases, containing a beautiful and rare assortment of Shells.	400
Four Pictures Landscapes (in oil colours).	150
One Large Do. Mountain Scenery,	50

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
HAVE received for sale a few Copies of Captain Clune's Itinerary for Western India.

PRICE 12 RUPEES PER COPY.

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

Advertisement.
Framjee Nasserwanjee & Co.
IN FORBES'S STREET,
HAVE FOR SALE
AT REDUCED PRICES,
The undermentioned Articles.

Red sweet Lisbon Wine, about 5 years old. . . . . at R. 12 per doz.
Portuguese best Port Wine. . . . at Rs. 12 per doz.
Seidlitz Powder. } large and small size
Soda Powder. . . } Imported per Lo-
Soda Water. . . . } nach.
English Port Wine in Pints & Quarts Bottles; Imported per Sarah.

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

Advertisement.
FINE Fresh Cheeses, Spanish Guitars, Strings for Ditto, and Vio[illegible] Musical Snuff-box and Ladys very handsome Work Boxes. ready made Ink in Stone Bottles, Ditto of various Colours in Phials &c. Champaign, Chateau Margeaux, Grause la Rose, French Shoes in quality nearly equal to English at Rs. 5 per pair, all just Imparted by the French Brig Le Bon Henry, Captain Lescure' are for sale at CURSETJEE BURJORJEE'S Shop, No. 13 Hummum Street.

C. B. have also for sale 8 days F. Musical Clocks, Percussion Caps, Organs of different sizes.

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

TO BE SOLD
Mr. Morley's,

House and Grounds
ON COLABAH.
INQUIRE OF
MR. MORLEY,
AT HIS OFFICE.

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

A CARD.
THE Rev. EDWARD FRANCIS, of *St. John's College, Cambridge,* receives a limited number of Children, whom he educates on a plan, combining the advantages of Private and Public Tuition.

The object of this establishment is to take the entire care of Children, born in INDIA, on their arrival in ENGLAND—to act as Guardian, and to educate them in a way adapted to their respective ages, and to the several purposes for which they may be designed.

The utmost regard is paid to the Morals, as well as to the Comfort and Happiness of the Children; in case of Illness the best Medical attention will always be commanded.

The terms are for Children under the age of twelve years, one hundred and ten guineas per annum; Clothing and every Necessary Expense are here included.

No extra charges are made.

MILTON, near Gravesend, Kent.

Advertisement.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT.

ALL Claims and Demands against the Estate of the late COLONEL THOMAS COWPER, of the Engineers, are requested to be sent, for inspection and payment, within one Calander Month from this date, to FREDERICK BOURCHIER, or CURSETJEE MANACKJEE, Esquires: the Constituted Attornies of the Executrix to the said Estate.—No Claims will be attended to, after the above period.

Bombay, 3d April 1827.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on Tuesday the 10th day of April next, will be sold at 3 o'Clock by auction if not disposed of by private Contract, a well built substantial and commodious HOUSE with GROUND, GODOWNS &c. situated within the Fort Walls, in Nisbit's lane; and opposite to Aaga Mahomed Soostry's office, belonging to JOSEPH FRANCES PEREIRA, the premises now stand mortgaged to BHOWANEBOYE, widow and executrix of the late SUNKERSETT BALOOLSETT, who will join in the conveyance to the purchaser. The condition of sale is to pay immediately 10 per cent, by the purchaser to JAGONNATHJEE SUNKERSETT, Attorney to the said BHOWANEBOYE, and the remainder also to be paid within one month from the date of the sale to him with 9 per cent interest, and in default of such payment within the time above stated, the property will be resold at the risk of first purchaser, and the deposit of 10 per cent will be forfeited, the premises are now ready for inspection, to be at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down.—Dated this 30th day of March 1827.

Advertisement.
OLD HOCK.

A SMALL Consignment from the respectable House of LUNING COGEL AND Co. of *Antwerp,* in 6 and 8 Dozen Cases for sale at 22 Rupees per Dozen, at the Office of Messrs. REMINTON CRAWFORD AND CO. apply to IGNACIO DE SILVA.

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Sheriff's Sale.
Seized by virtue of a writ of Fiere Facias, at the suit of POONJAH CAUNJEE .... *Plaintiff.*
V.
NOWROJEE MANOCK and CAWASJEE SHAPOORJEE ..... *Defendants.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

THAT on Monday the 9th day of April Instant, at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon, will be put up to Sale by Public Outcry the undermentioned property of the abovenamed Defendant.

Lot. 1. A Dwelling House containing three apartments covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated within the Town Walls at Parsee Street and in the neighbourhood of a House belonging to SOLLAW KURROOPE, Assessed No. 57.

Lot. 2. Two Apartments from a Dwelling House covered with Tiles with appurtenances situated at Ditto Ditto. Ditto.

Lot. 3. A Stable covered with Tiles situated at Ditto. Ditto. Ditto.

Lot. 4. Three Apartments from a Chaul or Range covered with Tiles with its appurtenances situated without the Town Walls near Copper Smith Street and in the neighbourhood of an apartment belonging to COWASJEE NOWROJEE.

Lot. 5, 11000 Spanish Dollars and two Buggys with Horses and Harness will be Sold at the Sheriffs Office at 3 o'clock on the same day.

F. LEGGETT.
Deputy Sheriff.

BOMBAY SHERIFF'S OFFICE.
3d April 1827.

For Freight or Passage.
TO LONDON.

The Berwick,
OF 500 TONS BURTHEN.
John M. Eilbeck,
COMMANDER.

WILL be despatched about the 20th Instant.

Apply to Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL AND CO.

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

FOR SALE
AT THE
GAZETTE OFFICE,

BLANK Bills of Exchange, Powers of Attorney, Interest and Respondentia Bonds, Policies of Insurance, Bills of Lading, &c. &c.

Passage to London,

WILL SAIL

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

THE SHIP

SARAH,

Captain W. Tucker,

BURTHEN 500 TONS,

COMMANDER,

PLANS of her Cabins may be seen, and Particulars learnt at the Office of FRAMJEE COWASJEE and she Carries a Surgeon.

(2) *Bombay, 4th April* 1827.

TO BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE DOCK YARD,

On SATURDAY the 7th proximo,

AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,

(If not previously disposed of by private bargain)

THE PORTUGUESE SHIP

PENHA,

OF 500 TONS OR THEREABOUTS,

PEDRO PAULO PEREIRA DE CAMPOS,

COMMANDER.

NOW lying at anchor in the harbour, with all her Tackle, Furniture, Apparel, and Stores. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time of sale.

The Ship may be seen at any time between 10 o'Clock in the morning and 4 in the evening, previous to the day of sale; and a List of her Stores may be inspected on application to the COMMANDER on board, or at the Office of BOMANJEE HORMARJEE.

Bombay, 4th April 1827.

જાહેર·લીલાઉ·કરીને·વેચશે *

શનીશ્વર·વારે·તારીખ ૭ મી·માલના મરીનાની·ખપોરનાં·કલાક ૧૧ નાં· શ્રી· મુંબઈની· ગીડીમો·ફરંગીનુ·વાં ફાણ·નામે·પેનફા·ક્રેનડર·ફિલે· મો ટો·અમલદાર·નામે·પેદ્રુ·પાવલુ·પરેરા· દે·ક્રાંમપુશ· જરતમાં· આશરે· ૫૦૦ ટં નજીક·ન·ફ્રમાણે·ફાલ·શ્રી· મુંબઈનાં ખંદરમાં· લાંગરેલુછે—નાં· શરવે· શા માંન·શરંનજામ· શાકે—કદાચ· વેચાણ નાં·માગામય·વેર·મેલે·નફો·વેચાશેતો·જા હેર·લીલાઉ· કરીને· વેચશે—નાં·વેચા ણની·ખોલી·વેચની·વખતે·જણાવશે *

ફિ·વાંફાણ·વેચાણનાં· માગામય·શ વારનાં·કલાક· ૧૦ થીને·શાંજના·કલા ક· ૪ શ્રી·ફરફિ·વખતે·જરૂરિને·જોવુ· ફોમને·જણને·મુકિ·તથા·ફિ·નાં· શાંમાન ની·ટીપ·ફિ·વાંફાણનાં·ક્રેનડર·ફિલે· મોટો·અમલદારને·ફિ·વાંફાણ· ઉપર પુછમાથી·માલુમ·પડશે·અગર·ખમંજી ફોરમજીની·ફાર્મશમાં·પુછમાથી· મા લુમ·પડશે*

તા૦ ૩ જી·આપરેલ· ૧૮૨૭

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 22nd March 1827.

No. 105 of 1826.—The furlough to the Brazils granted on the 23d of August last to Ensign B. H. Crockett, 1st Grenadier Regiment N. I. is extended for a period of six months.

No. 106 of 1826.—The following appointment is made.

Regiment of Artillery
2d Battalion.

Lieutenant J. W. Fraser, Quarter Master and Interpreter in Hindoostanee, to be Interpreter also in the Mahratta Language.—Date of appointment 21st Oct. 1826.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1827.

No. 108 of 1827.—Major J. W. Graham, being no longer required to act as Interpreter to the Supreme Court of Judicature the Governor in Council is pleased to place that Officer's services at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

Bombay Castle, 23d March 1827.

No. 109 of 1827.—Captain W. N. Hewitt, of the 5th Regiment N. I. is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health for three years from the date of his embarkation.

Bombay Castle, 24th March 1827.

No. 110 of 1827.—There being neither Field Officer nor Capt. present with the 3d Regt. of Light Cavalry the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Major E. Jervis, of that Corps, Agent for the purchase of Horses in the Persian Gulph at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty.

The agency for the purchase of Horses is also to be considered as withdrawn.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1827.

No. 111 of 1827.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following description of the limits of the cantonment at Mallegaum be published in General Orders.

The Cantonment near Mallegaum is situated about 2 Miles from the Fort of that name Head-Quarters Bungalow bearing from the Fort N. 25° W.

Commencing from the S. Eastern extremity of the compound appertaining to the travellers Bungalow the boundary extends 3280 feet nearly E. till it attains to a small garden and well From this point the boundary runs nearly N. to a point marked by a small pagoda distant from the well 1225 feet From hence a line 520 feet long runs E, N. E. The boundary then branches off in a straight direction for a distance of 5950 feet on the Western bank of the Moosa River and bearing from the last point N. 13° W. This is the northernmost extremity—Head-Quarter Bungalow bearing S. 40° W. From the extreme Northerly point just described the boundary line runs W. 30½ S. for a distance of 2982 feet and from the extreme point of this line which is in the centre of the Main road to Surat Head-Quarter Bungalow is distant about 2200 feet the boundary being continued for a distance of 900 feet W. 46° S when it strikes off due south till it attains to a well belonging to Head Quarter Bungalow. The distance between this well and the point just mentioned is 3180 feet The well being the Westerly point of Cantonments. The boundary now extends from the well 2620 feet S. 16° E. when it again strikes out in a S. S. W. direction for a distance of 780 feet. This is the extreme Southerly point of Cantonments from whence the limits return to the N. Westerly extremity of the compound of the Travellers Bungalow, The N. and E. limits of which complete the boundary line.

The space thus included contains parades Bazars and every department belonging to the cantonment it is in length about 8000 and in breadth about 3,300 feet.

Bombay Castle 26th March 1827

No. 112 of 1827.—The following appointments are made.

2d or Grenadier Regiment N. I.

Lieutenant G. Legrand Jacob, Quarter Master and Interpreter in the Hindoostanee, to be Interpreter also in the Mahratta Language.—Date of appointment 15th March 1827.

24th Regt. N.I.

Ensign T. M. Dickenson, Interpreter in Hindoostanee, to be Interpreter also in the Mahratta Language —do. do.

No. 113 of 1827.—Lieutenant C. H. Johnson, of the 12th Regiment N. I. is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Light Companies of the European and Native Regiments at Poona, while formed in Battalion. The appointment to have effect from the 20th of December last.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1827.

No. 114 of 1827.—Lieutenant Swanson, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General will continue to act as an Assistant to the executive Engineer on the Southern Concan, until the completion of the annual repairs of the present season.

No. 115 of 1827.—With reference to Section VII. of the Medical Regulations Section VII. of the Regulations of the Commissariat Department, the Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to fix the proportion of sick carriage to be allotted to Native Troops at one Dooley to every fifty men, on actual Field service and one Dooley to every hundred men, when simply moving from station to station.

Doolies are only intended for men severely wounded or for very bad cases of disease but when the above proportion may not be found adequate for the carriage of the sick Commanding Officers will indent on the Commmissariat for sick Carts, Tatoos, or even Bullocks, as may be required for the conveyance of the slighter cases of disease.

Bombay Castle, 27th March 1827.

No. 116 of 1827.—In consequence of the leave granted to Captain W. V. Hewit of the 6th Regiment N. I. to proceed to Europe on sick Certificate according to the General Order of the 23d instant, the Regiment is left without either a Field officer or Captain under those circumstances the Governor in Council is pleased to place Major Gibson (of the same Corps) 2d Assistant Commissary General with the Malwa Field Force disposeable for Regimental duty until further orders, as soon as he can be relieved from his Commissariat duties.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

29TH MARCH 1827.

Mr. G. W. Anderson, Forth Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujeary Adawlut, and Commissioner for Civil and Criminal Justice in the Deckan.

Mr. J. A. Dunlop Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Shollapore and Agent for the adjustment of claims against Sirdars in the Deckan.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

16th FEBRUARY 1827.

Mr. L. R. Ried, Collector in the Southern Concan.

Mr. George Giberne, Acting Collector of Ahmedabad.

26TH FEBRUARY 1827.

Mr. J. J. Sparrow, Collector, of Customs, and Town Duties.

29TH MARCH 1827.

Mr. John Bax, Secretary to Government in the Territorial and Commercial Departments.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We know not what to say to——. We admire his "Analysis of Character;" and if assured that it was merely intended to lash a peculiar species of vice, and not a particular person, we would gladly insert it. We shall however cogitate over it again; and perhaps it may appear in our next.

B. W. will certainly then be published; and we shall be happy to be more acquainted with so classical and entertaining a correspondent.

Nor can we pass over once more the long story about Tigers &c. without apologizing to our correspondent for our remissness in not giving the promised brief sketch of his researches.

The interesting extracts from a London Correspondent with which M. has favored us, on the flourishing condition of the London Mechanics, and the Western Literary and Scientific Institutions; as well as on the probable benefits to be derived from the projected London university, would have taken a prominent place in this day's Gazette, had they not made way for the more generally desired information to be found in our columns.

EXCHANGE.

On London 6 month's at 1 | 9d.
Calcutta . . 90 days 105 Bombay Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras, . . 30 days, 99½ B'y. Rs. per 100 Madras.
A five per cent loan open.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH APRIL 1827.

No thanks to the Minstrel or the Sarah, we are at length put in possession of some really late Europe news.

The John arrived at Madras on the 23d ultimo: from England the 21st November. We cull from the columns of our contemporaries there, as much of the most interesting intelligence brought by that Ship, as our Compositors can possibly manage; for it was not until late in the afternoon of yesterday that we were able to send it to the press. Our own dry and dull dissertations on Opium and Stamps are thus opportunely for the present superseded.

The Lonach will positively sail for London on Wednesday the 11th current.

To the favorable consideration of parents or Guardians, we beg to recommend the card, which appears in our columns, by the Reverend Mr. Francis, for the education on a novel plan of a limited number (we understand at the most ten) of children from the East Indies. We feel the less hesitation in doing so, as we have the most respectable testimony to the character and qualifications of that Gentleman. His charge, if considerable, ensures the respectability of his Seminary, and it is a great satisfaction to know the utmost amount which will thus be drawn on account of a child's education and maintenance. We may as well add that Mr. Francis' father, a practioner of some eminence in the vicinity, will attend the school as Medical adviser; and that his sister is his house-keeper.

We have the pleasure to announce the arrival in the roads yesterday morning of the Ship *John*, Captain Freeman, from London 14th, and Portsmouth the 21st November,—Passengers by this opportunity:—

Mr, Bourne, Captain Anthony, Dr. McAndrew, Dr. Smith, Dr. Gregg, Messrs. Marrett, Witton and Pope, Messrs R. C. Walkett, Savi, Wilkinson, Baker and Ewart, Cadets.

English Papers to the 17th of November have been received by her, from which we have been enabled to cull the following information.

The *Lady Nugent*, Captain Coppin, reached Portsmouth on the 21st October.

The *Eliza*, Captain Dixon, from Bengal, reached Deal on the 16th November.

The *Allerton*, Cagtain Elkin, from Bombay; and the *Othello*, Captain Swansea, for Calcutta, left Liverpool on the 2d November.

The Ship *Osprey*, Captain M'Gill, from Calcutta, reached Liverpool on the 26th October.

The Ship *Echo*, Captain Thompson, for Calcutta sailed from Portsmouth on the 5th November.

The Duke of Devonshire arrived at Devonshire House, from Moscow, on the 11th of November.

Mr. Canning left Paris on the 26th October for London, and reached Dover on the 28th.

Mr. Secretary Peel has been admitted a Member, by ballot, of the Society of Antiquaries.

Mr. Alderman Magnay died on the 27th October.

The Russian Ultimatum had been acceded to at Akermann, by the Turkish Plenipotentiaries; on the 6th of September.

A verdict of "Manslaughter" was returned against Lieutenant Kenny at the Admiralty Sessions held on the 25th October.—Lord Stowell pronounced sentence, which was, that he should pay a fine of 10£. to the King; and further, be imprisoned till the same be paid.

David M'Cullock, Esq. late of Calcutta, died at Cheltenham on the 19th of October.

Talma the celebrated Actor died at Paris on the 19th of the same month.

Trade was recovering progressively. Indigo considerably improved.

The Paris Papers contain the account of the opening of the Portuguese Cortes, on the 30th of October, together with the Speech delivered by the Princess Regent on the occasion. We shall endeavour to give this document a place in our columns as early as possible.

Lord Liverpool has been informed that a malignant fever is now raging in Holland, and that within these few days five Dutch Captains have died here since their arrival in England, and that many of their crews are at this moment dangerously ill.—*(Times.)*

NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA.—The number of newspapers published in the Indian languages, and designed solely for native readers, has increased, in the course of seven years, from one to six. Four of these are in the Bengalee, and two in Persian.

The late arrivals from India bring a Government notification, excluding the servants of the Hon. East India Company from any proprietorship or management of the public press in that country.

The *Berlin Gazette*, mentions, as a report, that the Emperor Nicholas, after his Coronation as King of Poland, intends visiting the Austrian capital.

Lady Byron is stated in the French Papers to be now at Geneva.

Seventeen vessels are arrived at Leith, chiefly laden with oats from the Continent, and others are daily arriving on the whole east coast of Scotland.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

Most of the news from Spain and Portugal given by the *Journal des Debats* to-day, is either false or ridiculous. In the first class is the news of the refusal of the King to receive M. de Souza as an Ambassador at Madrid; and in the other, official recognition by the Courts of Russia and France, of the Emperor Don Pedro, as King of Portugal. As for what the same Journal says of the private dispositions of the Sultan, with respect to the demands made at Akerman, and of the defection of the greater part of the garrison of Zamora, stated to have deserted to Portugal, these are some of the private news of that journal, which it alone has received up to this day. This is equivalent to saying that we are more than permitted to doubt their truth.

Is the *Drapeau Blanc* in earnest in announcing the arrival of the Don Miguel, at Madrid, whither the Queen of Portugal would go to receive him.

THE COURIER.—NOVEMBER 6.

We are assured, says the *Quotidienne*, that the French Government offered to Mr. Canning the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honour, and that the Right Hon. Gentleman declined it.

THE COURIER,—Nov. 9.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the following ships were taken up, and thus stationed, viz.—the Warren Hastings, Captain George Mason, the Princess Charlotte of Wales, Capt. Christopher Biden, and the Minerva, Captain George Probyn, Madras and Bengal; Marquis Wellington Captain——, and Thomas Grenville, Captain Charles Shea, Bengal direct.

THE COURIER,—Nov. 11.

On Tursday, his Majesty's wardrobe was removed from the King's Palace, in Pall-mall, to his Majesty's Palace, at St. James's.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when the under-mentioned ships were thus timed, viz:—Warren Hastings, Princess Charlotte of Wales, and Minerva, for Madras and Bengal, to be afloat 27th March, sail to Gravesend 11th April, stay there 30 days, and be in the Downs 14th May, 1827. Marquis of Wellington, and Thomas Grenville, for Bengal direct, to be afloat 25th April, sail to Gravesend 10th May, stay there 30 days, and be in the Dawns 13th June, 1827.

THE COURIER,—NOVEMBER 14.

The Author of "Waverly" has two new novels in a very forward state. In one of them the scene lies in Ireland, and embraces an interesting period of legendary history. The other will further illustrate the manners of Scotland, and is entitled. "The Chronicles of the Canongate." The latter will be published shortly.

Advices, dated September the 1st, state that the Pacha of Egypt had a considerable fleet preparing for sea, with supplies for the army of Ibrahim Pacha. They were not expected to set sail till towards the middle or end of that month, when the weather would become more favourable, and the passage to the Morea could be performed in a few days.

THE COURIER,—NOVEMBER 15.

We have the satisfaction to state, that the complaint of the Duke of York has entirely left his Royal Highness. The Royal Duke received visits yesterday from the Marquis of Conyngham the Earl of Westmoreland, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir William Knighton, Colonel Macdonald, and Colonel Stevenson. His Royal Highness also transacted official business with Sir Herbert Taylor, his Military Secretary, and Sir Richard Jackson Deputy Quarter-master General.

NEW PARLIAMENT.—The number of new Members in the new Parliament who have not as yet sat in the Honorable House, will be 169; For English counties, 12; ditto boroughs, 118; Scotch counties, 9; ditto burghs, 3; Irish counties, 16: ditto. boroughs, 11.

Both Houses of Parliament met on the 14th November, but not for the despatch of business. The usual preliminary proceedings of swearing in the Members, Electing a Speaker, and the signifying of HIS MAJESTY'S approb-

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tion of such Election at the Bar of the House of Lords, would, it was expected occupy the remaining portion of the week, and it is not until these forms are complied with, that His Majesty's Speech will be delivered from the Throne. It was expected that the latter ceremony would take place on Monday the 21st November; but whether by His Majesty in person or by Royal Commissioners had not been determined; but it was supposed that the customary etiquette of the Sovereign meeting a New Parliament in person would be observed.

The late Speaker, Mr. Manners Sutton, was proposed for re-election by Mr. Sturges Bourne, and seconded by Mr. Portman. The motion was unanimously adopted by the House, and the Right Hon. Gentleman was accordingly conducted to the Chair, when he repeated his acknowledgements for the honor he had received, and his assurances of the unwearied zeal with which he would endeavour to discharge the arduous duties imposed upon him. The best security, however, for the ability, temper, and discretion with which the Right Honorable Gentleman will administer his high Office, is to be found in the experience of the past; it was no ordinary test to succeed Lord Colchester; and yet, with the full and and perfect recollection of what he was in the chair of the House of Commons, no one Member of that House would hesitate, we are sure, to express his entire satisfaction with the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman who has since occupied it.

The address in the House of Lords, would it was expected, be moved by Lord Cornwallis, but it was not determined by whom it was to be seconded.

In the House of Commons the Honorable Mr. Liddel, Member for Northumberland, was to move the address, and the Hon. G. Wynn, Member for Malton, was to second it.

A new commission has issued, appointing the following gentlemen Commissioners of Stamps:—The Honorable Mr. Stewart, Chairman, Mr. Saurin, Mr. Boden, Mr. Thornton, Mr. W. B. Montague, Mr. S. Montague, and Mr. Richard Wellesly.

His Grace the Duke of Devonshire arrived at Devonshire-House from Moscow on the 12th November at 11 o'clock P. M.

Accounts have been received from Marseilles of Lord Cochrane's having effected the purchase of a small frigate in that port, for the service of Greece, for the sum of £12,000. This, with Captain Hastings's steam vessel, and the frigate from New York, will give a new character to the Greek naval force.

Our most Gracious Sovereign was, by all accounts, in the enjoyment of good health. His Majesty was expected in London on the 17th of November, and on the following day the King was to hold a Council at St. James's, when the heads of the Speech to be delivered to both Houses of Parliament, would be submitted for his approbation; and the Recorder was to make his report to His Majesty.

Baron de Villa Secca, the Portuguese Minister at the Court of Vienna, has officially notified to his Government, that the Infant Don Miguel had on the 4th October, taken the prescribed oath to the constitutional Charter, without any qualification or condition whatever. The promulgation of this act of Don Miguel may have a beneficial effect upon his partisans in Portugal, as it will deprive them of all pretext for persisting in their hostility to the Charter, from any supposed identify of projects between them and His Royal Highness.

The betrothment of the Infant Don Miguel and the Infanta Donna Maria took place on the 29th October. His Royal Highness Don Miguel as well as the Minister of Portugal authorized by the Queen Maria the Second, have addressed his Holiness the Pope to obtain the necessary dispensation, on account of the consanguinity of the intended contracting parties. As soon as the dispensation arrive, the celebration of the Marriage was to take place.

The Sessions of the Cortes was opened on the 30th October at the Palace of Ajuda, by by her Royal Highness the Infanta Regent, on which occasion the Princess Regent in terms of the Constitutional Charter, nominated the Councellors of State, for life. The account of the ceremony, of the opening of the Cortes, and the Speech delivered by the Princess Regent on the occasion, will be found in a subsequent Column.

Little is said of Spain, in the files we have received, that unfortunate country still continues in a disturbed state.

His Excellency Sir Neil Campbell, K. C. B. the new Governor of His Majesty's Settlements on the West Coast of Africa, who went out in His Majesty's Frigate the *Lively*, Captain William Elliot, C. B. landed at Free Town, on the morning of the 23d August. His Excellency was received on landing by the Members of Council, and the whole of the principal inhabitants, and his arrival was hailed as a further and convincing proof, if any were necessary of the considerate attention of His Majesty's Government to the affairs of the Colony.

By the return of the *Lively* at Portsmouth, on the 10th November, accounts have been received of the renewal of hostilities with the King of Ashantee and of the complete defeat of his numerous army, in the neighbourhood of Cape Coast Castle in August last, with the loss of 5,000 men killed and wounded; the loss of the British forces (composed principally of Native Troops) was estimated at 800 killed and 2000 wounded.

Our letters from London, dated 27th October 1826, give the following particulars of the Quarterly Indigo Sale which commenced on the 5th of that month and closed on the 26th.

"The quantity declared was 7,776 Chests, of which 1972 were Company's.

Withdrawn, previous to the commencement of the Sale, having been disposed of by private Contract	452	
Leaving	7,324	Chest.
Consisting of Bengal.....	6,109	
Oude.....	1,049	
Madras.....	160	
Pondicherry....	6	
	7,324	

The whole of the Company's Indigo has has been sold, and not more than 600 or 700 Chests of the private Indigo remain on the hands of the Importers.

The progress of the Sale has been satisfactory throughout, and the result is an advance of

s.	d.	s.	d.	
1	6 at	2	3 per lb.	on good and fine Bengal
1	3 at	2	0 "	on middling do.
1	0 at	1	6 "	on ordny. & consuming
1	6 at	2	0 "	on Madras
0	3 at	0	9 "	on Oude.

The highest price was 11s. 10d. per lb.

This advance was not expected till a day or two before the opening of the Sale, when the attendance of continental purchasers became numerous, and they have taken the greatest portion of the quantity sold, our home consumers having purchased very sparingly.

With regard to our prices next year it may be remarked that the presents export orders are not supposed to be of a speculative nature, and that our Manufacturers hold very small Stocks, consequently, with the probability of a fair shipping demand, of a revival in our home trade, and of a short supply next year, the prospects for Indigo are favourable; always bearing in mind that our prices may be best anticipated by a careful attention to the last circumstances.

It is stated, in one of the Baltimore Papers, that the latest intelligence from Puerto Cabello, mentioned the arrival, in Caracccas, of general Arigno Mendez, from Bogota, on a mission from which, it was supposed, every difficulty would be amicably arranged. Bolivar's return was expected in the course of October. According to one account he had pledged himself to be at Bogota, by the 12th of that month.

Under the date of Mexico, we find the following paragrah:—

"Several letters have been addressed by merchants to Messrs. Manning and Marshall stating, that bills drawn by them on the "Angle Mexican Mining Company, have been protested. Messrs. M. M., had deposited funds with C. T. O'Gorman, Esq. British Consul General, to the amounted of 936,397 dollars to indemnify any claims that may appear against them in consequence of protesting of bills, or other indemnities."

We subjoin two extracts from a New York Paper of the 21st.:—

"*The Chilian Flee.*—We, along time since, gave publicity to several articles, stating that the Chilian fleet had positively been sold to the Government of Beunos Ayres, and that it was to be put in the most ample order for immediate and effective service; and we have now information by the Harriet, arrived yesterday from Rio, that Admiral Brown had actually left Buenos Ayres, going overland to the Rio Negro, on the coast of Patagonia, to receive to take command of the whole squadron, which had sailed from Valparaiso, was to pass through the Straits of Magellan, and was to meet him at the mouth of the Rio Negro, in conformity to the contracts entered into between the respective Governments of Chili and Buenos Ayres. This intelligence had been received through various channels at Monte Video, and also at Rio; was currently believed, and excited apprehension for the fate of the Brazilian squadron in the La Plata.

(Extract of a Letter dated Carthagena September 26.)

"We had yesterday a messenger from Bolivar. He came from Quito by the way of Panama, and proceeded, in a man-of-war, for Porto Cavello La Guayra. The object of his mission is to call a meeting of the people in every town, and if the majority wish a Convention called before 1830, to take into consideration a change of Government, the President intends to yield to their wishes.

"Bolivar has had a good deal of trouble at Quito. He has been compelled to shoot about one hundred man, and to hang a good many. They mustered and said, 'Long live Ferdinand,' &c.—Bolivar has pledged himself to be in Bogota on the 12th of October."—*New Times, November* 15.

Madras, Govt. Gaz. Extraordinary, March 23.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—Capt. W. Jacob, Artillery.
Lt. Col. Com. David Leighton, Comg. Presidency. Divison.
Ensign Bazett Lloyd, 7th Regt.
Asst. Surgn Wm. Rowland, 7th Regt.
Asst. Surgn Rt. Liddell.
Ensign H. Ash. 20th Regt. N. 1.
Lieut. H. Briggs, 2d Rt. Madras Cavy.
Cadet J. Ash, Artillery.
Ensign J. Willoughby, 25th Regt.
Cadet J. W. Cunningham,
Lieut. W. E. Litchfield, 6th Madras Cav.
Lt. Col. G. A. Litchfield 2d By. Cav.
Lieut. G. Yeadell, Artillery.
Cadet H. S. Watkin.
Supg. Surgn J. A. Maxwell.
Departures.—Capt Long, A. C. G.
Lt and Qr. Mr. G. Candy, 3d Rt.
Ensign A. S. Hawkins, 26th Rt. N. I.
Asst. Surgn T. H. Graham, 4th Regt.
Lieut. Thos. Tapp, 1st E. Inf.
Lieut. Col. Stanley, 18th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE,

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.—March 31st. Armed Ketch Chacer, Mussa Peerboy Syrang, from Surat.

Do. Ship Minstrel (Free Trader) Chs. Arkcoll Com. from England, Left Portsmouth 14th October 1826 Arrived at the Cape of Good Hope 7th Jan. 1827; left the 12th, touched at Tellicherry 13th of March and left the 17th.

April 1st. Ship Sarah, (Free Trader) Wm. Tucker, Com. from London 20th Sept. 1826: Madeira 17th October: Rio Janeiro 8th Dec. Colombo 9th March 1827.

2d. Armed Ketch Vigilant, Doss Mahomed Syrang, from Surat.

Passengers per Minstrel.—Col. Litchfield, Lieut. Litchfield, Capt. Addison, Mr. Bell Writer, Mr. Coles Writer, Mr. Southouse, Mr. Liddle Col. Walker, from Tellicherry, 54th Regt.

Per Sarah.—Mrs. Morgan, Miss L. Morgan, Capt. Morgan. H. C. M. Lieut. Briggs, Madras Cavalry, R. C. Chambers, Civil S. Ensign Rt. Turton, 3d Buffs, Ensign S. Rainey, do. Cadets, Mr. Spilter Walkins, Mr. John Cunninham, Mr. Jas. Ash, and Mr. Chas. Rowan, Richd. Morgan H. C. M. Capt. M. Jones, H. C. M. Mr. McRae, James McRae, Esq. Lande dat Columbo.

Departures.—March 31st, Armed Ketch Chacer Mussa Peerhhoy Syrang to Surat.

April 1st Brig Felix, J. F. Doulmet Commander to Port Louis.

2d Turkish Brig Teen, Syed Mahomed Alley, Com. to Mocha and Juddah.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Lonach, for London.
Britannia, for ditto.
Castlereagh, for China.
Bannerman, for ditto.
Jamesina, for ditto.
Golconda, for ditto.
Lowjee Family, for ditto.
Glenelg, for ditto.
Samdaney, for Penang and Madras.
[illegible]el, for Colombo.
Portuguese.—Angelica, for Macao.

CALCUTTA.

Calcutta. *Arrivals.* March 15th.

The English Ship *Shaw In Shaw*, Captain D. Robertson, from the Isle of France, Madras and Covelong, dates of departure not mentioned.

Departures. March 12 Ship *Ann* E. Worthington, for Sumatra.

March 13. Ship *James Colvin*, J. Pritchard for Penang.

The *Incomparavel*, (Portuguese,) *Indian Oak*, Bark *Bride*, and Brig *Guardian*, gone to sea on the 12th Instant.

Stations of Vessels in the River, March 13, 1827.

Diamond Harbour:—*Pascoa* on her way to Town—*Duke of Bedford*, outward-bound, remains.

Kedgeree:—*King George the Fourth* and *Susan*, outward-bound, remain—*Emerald*, (American) passed down.

Below Kedgeree:—*Rockingham*, outward-bound, remains.

Saugor:—*Prince of Wales* and *Mercury*, outward-bound, remain.

MADRAS.

Shipping arrivals.—March 16, Brig Futta Salem, C. Tacket, from Rangoon 1st March: 18th Ship Malvina, J. M'Dermott, from Calcutta 15th, Munsoorcottah 24th February, Bimlipatam 6th, and Vizagapatam 11th March; Ship Coromandel, Thos. Boyes, from Calcutta 4th March; do. Brig Curaguens, M. Puntyaner, from Manilla 12th, Singapore 26th February; 20th Ship Lady Blackwood, Lambert, from Calcutta 1st March.

March 22, Brig Thistle, Captain J. G Lear, from Calcutta tho 16th March.

23d, Ship John, Captain B. Freeman, from London the 14th and Portsmouth the 21st Nov.

Departures.—March 16th, Victory, C. Farquharon, for London; 18th, Brig Sir Archibald Campbell, C. Robertson, for Bombay; 19th, Ship La Maria Magdelene, B. Villeabert, for Pondicherry.

March 23, Ship Coromandel, Captain T. Boyes, for London.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

Marriages.—At St. Mary's Church Poona, on the 26th Inst. the Rev. Randall Ward, A. M. to Fanny, daughter of the late Willian Ironside Esq. of Houghton-le-Spring, in the County of Durham.

At Bombay, 2d April 1827 by special licence at St Thomas's Church, by the Rev. T. Carr, Lt. Col. W. H. Stanley, 18th Regt. N. I. to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Francis Dumar of his Highness the Guicawars Military Service.

Birth.—At Tannah, on Tuesday the 27th Inst. the Lady of Lieut. R. Bulkley, 20th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

Deaths.—At Mhow, on the morning of the 18th March, sincerely and deservedly regretted, after a lingering illness which she bore with pious resignation, James R. Worthy, wife of Captain J. Worthy, 18th Regt. B. N. I.

On Thursday night the 22d March, Anne Sarsakis, the Infant Daughter of Mr. Gabriel Sarsakis, aged four months and seven days.

On the 30th April 1826. died on board the Maitland Lieutenant Col. M. P. Tucker, of the Hon. Company's 20th Regt. N. I. and Deputy Adj.-Gen. of Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

Marriages.—At Calcutta, on the 12th March, Mr. A. C. Forshaw, Master in the Honorable Company's Marine, to Mrs. Ann Hodges.

At Barielly, on the 23d February, by the Reverend W. Fraser, at her Father's house Captain J. Satchwell, Assistant Commissary General, to Eliza Johanna, the third Daughter of Brigadier Vanrehen, Commanding in Rohilcund.

Births.—At Calcutta, on the 10th March, Mrs. C. Lefever, of a Son.

At Serampore, on the 9th March, Mrs. John Emmer, of a Daughter.

MADRAS.

Marriages.—At Belary, on the 12th Instant, by the Rev. Poyntz Stewart, A. M. Mr. William Roper, Conductor of Orduance, in the Service of H. H, the Nizam, to Miss Mary Ann Hughes.

On the 19th Instant, by the Rev. Thomas Lewis. E. A. Mr. Thomas Murray, of Major Stock's Office, to Miss Mary Fravery.

Births.—At St Thomas's Mount, on the 17th Instant, the Lady of William Mackenzie, Esq. M. D. Cantonment Surgeon of a Son.

At Masulipatam, on the 9th Instant, the Lady of Captain Craster, 30th Regt. of a Daughter,

On Thursday, the 15th Instant, the Lady of Capt. C. F. Smith, 12th Regiment N. I. of a Daughter,

Deaths.—At Masulipatam, on the 10th Instant, Catheriue, the Infant Daughter of Captain Craster, 30th Regt N. I.

At Poorewaukum, on the 13th of March, Mrs. Sarah Lawrence, the Wife of Mr. Peter Lawrence, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, on the Pension Establishment, Aged 36 years.

EUROPE.

Marriage.—At St. James's Church, Westminster, by the Rev. Henry Kebbel, Vicar of Wistow, Captain William Cruickshank, of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Catherine Sarah, second daughter of Herman Mertens, Esq. of Leadenhall-street.

Calcutta.

SECOND LOTTERY
OF 1827.
FOR THE IMPROVEMENT OF THE CITY OF
CALCUTTA.

SCHEME
OF THE
SECOND LOTTERY OF 1827.

1	Prize of		1,00,000
1	Ditto of		50,000
1	Ditto of		40,000
1	Ditto of		30,000
2	Ditto of	20,000	40,000
2	Ditto of	10,000	20,000
4	Ditto of	5,000	20,000
10	Ditto of	2,000	20,000
20	Ditto of	1,000	20,000
40	Ditto of	500	20,000
80	Ditto of	250	20,000
1200	Ditto of	100	1,20,000
1362	Prizes		5,00,000
4638	Blanks. Applicable to the purposes of the Lottery,		1,00,000
6000	Tickets at 100 Sa. Rs. each		6,00,000

CONDITIONS.

1st. The Tickets will be sent to the Bank of Bengal for Sale, at 100 Sicca Rupees each.

2d. The 1200 Prizes of 100 Rupees each, will be drawn on the 1st and 2d days of Drawing, and should any Tickets remain unsold after those two days, the holders of the Tickets which may be drawn, will be entitled to exchange them for undrawn Tickets, at the original Price of 100 Sicca Rupees each, if claimed prior to the 3d day of Drawing—should no Tickets remain unsold, the Prizes of the 1st and 2d day's Drawing will be paid in Cash, at the usual period,

3d. The 1st day's Drawing will take place on Monday the 2d July next, and the 2d day's Drawing on Tuesday the 3d July next: But the Lottery Committee reserve to themselves the power of commencing the Drawings at an earlier period should they deem it expedient.

4th. The third day's Drawing will take place within 25 days after the second, or at such earlier period as may be convenient, and the remaining Drawings will proceed at the rate of three Drawings in each week, until the whole shall be concluded.

5th. The Prizes will be paid at the Bank of Bengal, thirty days after the conclusion of the Drawing, WITHOUT ANY DEDUCTION.

6th. The Capital Prize of Sicca Rupees 1,00,000 will be reserved, and will be put in the Wheel, as a floating Prize, on the last day of Drawing.

7th. All right to the value of Prizes, in this Lottery, shall be considered to lapse on the expiration of three years from the date on which payment may become due, and the amount of such unclaimed Prizes, shall then be carried to the credit of the Lottery Funds, and appropriated to the purposes for which the Lotteries have been established.

(Signed) G. A. BUSHBY, *Supdt. of Lotteries.* Calcutta, *the* 15 *March*, 1827.

PLAGIARISMS.

La critique est aisèe et l'art est difficile.—
Boileau.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Chronicle.

Sir,—A series of letters which have lately appeared in the *Bengal Chronicle*, maintaining a charge of plagiarism against the Rev. Doctor

(Continued after the Poetry.)

POETRY.

To Zoe.

1.

I will not doubt thee ever more,
But in thy proffered faith confide;
For ah! it wounds the bosom sore
When doubt's dim shadows o'er it glide.

2.

My heart has now for many a day
Been tortured by suspicion's sting,
But reconciliation's ray
Shall peace, and hope, and rapture bring.

3.

O bitter, bitter are the pains
Mistrusting love sends to the heart!
O blissful is the rest it gains
When all those doubts and fears depart!

4.

Then, let us love as we have loved,
But let us never doubt again;
Those hearts which passion's pow'r have proved
Can be at enjoy release from pain;

Bangalore. ROBERTO.

(Continued from the third Page.)

Bryce, has excited much interest in the public mind. Until the appearance of these letters, the Rev. Doctor did certainly possess an unsullied reputation for great abilities and uncommon literary attainments; and these are qualifications which his worst enemies cannot deny him. But though the Doctor's pretensions to literary eminence cannot altogether be disputed, yet the criticisms of DETECTOR have in great measure tended to lessen our opinion of his talents—and to diminish the splendour of his fame as an author.

It remains, however, to be decided, whether the charge of plagiarism is as indisputably established against Doctor Bryce as is affirmed by the *Bengal Chronicle*, and whether he is rendered as mean and contemptible as an author, as some of your cotemporaries would insinuate he is.

It evidently appears from the instances produced by DETECTOR, that in the composition of his sermons Dr. Bryce has imitated Blair with more servility than could have been expected from one of his genius and erudition. But whether this be a sufficient ground for establishing an accusation of Plagiarism, is a question which it will not perhaps be easy to answer. "As not every instance of similitude (says Johnson) can be considered as a proof of imitation, so not every imitation ought to be stigmatized as plagiarism. The adoption of a noble sentiment, or the insertion of a borrowed ornament, may sometimes display so much judgment as will almost compensate for invention." Now if the judgment and taste which an author evinces in his imitation of another, can compensate for the want of originality in his writings, and shield him moreover from the imputation of plagiarism, Dr. Bryce would be acquitted in every impartial mind. But he has been accused not only of adopting the same sentiment, but also of using the same expressions with Blair; and if the latter charge is as strongly substantiated against him as the former, we may with great justice pronounce Dr. Bryce a plagiarist.

It appears to me, however, that though Dr. Bryce has adopted the same sentiments with Blair, he has not unfrequently embellished his thoughts by more elegance of construction and greater energy of expression. On the whole it is my humble opinion, that though Dr. Bryce can by no means be considered as an original, he cannot with any truth be denominated a plagiarist; and that though he cannot receive credit for "novel illustration," he must certainly be allowed to have delivered moral instruction with great perspicuity of language and elegance of expression.

March 14, 1827. ÆQUS.

We have great pleasure in hailing the appearance of a new and important work—viz. The history of Armenia, by Father MICHAEL CHAMICH, translated by JOHANNES AVDALL, Esq.

The original history comprises a period extending from the year B. C. 2247 to the year of our Lord 1780, with a continuation of the history by the translator, from the year 1780 to the present date.

The work is dedicated to the Asiatic Society, and has been printed at Bishop's College Press.

In this brief notice it is not our intention to enter into the details of the work, but to recommend it to our readers as one calculated not merely to reward trouble in the perusal, but to inform and edify respecting a nation and people of whose history hitherto so little has been known to the literati of Europe.

The history commences with the settling of the Ark on Mount Ararat, and the dispersion of the Noachic family. The reader, accordingly, will not be surprised, in the course of perusal of the work, to find many miraculous references and extraordinary results, founded upon the traditions current among the *Haiçans* or Armenians.

The Work is divided into two vols., and subdivided into parts, and these parts into chapters.

The different parts comprise different periods or epochs of the Armenian History.

Part I. contains an account of the formation of the nation, by HAICUS, and the government of it by members of his family; the whole embracing a period of 1779 years.

In part II. we have events that happened in Armenia whilst a province of the Macedonian Empire, and during the control exercised by the Selencidæ.

Part III. gives us the history of the Government of the Arsacidæ, which lasted 580 years. Here, for the first time, we find ourselves upon general historic ground. Here, as in the succeeding part, we are introduced to many characters of whom we never heard before, and of whom but for the work of Father CHAMICH and his able translator, we should not have heard now. In the IV. part we are presented with the government of the Prefects, which lasted 456 years.

Part V. details the origin of the Bagration Potentates, from the reign of Ashot the first, to the exile and death of Gagic.

In the VI. part we have the history of the dynasty of Rupen, which lasted about 300 years. This period brings us to the reign of Leo the Sixth and last, the Pontificates of Constantine the fourth and Paul the first, and the entire destruction of Royalty among the Armenians.

Part VII. concludes the work, and gives a view not only of the expatriated state of the Armenians, but of the deplorable condition at the present day of that once great nation, in a religious and political point of view.

The translator it appears to us has performed his task in a manner that reflects great credit upon him in a literary and philantropic point of view.

The work would not be justly dealt with, were it tried merely upon common every-day critical grounds. We must consider it, as it really is, the production of one unshackled by the generally understood rules of historic writing, and giving the history of an extraordinary people, where authority had to rest too often on the tales of tradition, and conclusions were to be formed from the conflicting evidence of partizans.

Father CHAMICH, though he does not himself testify to facts of an extraordinary, miraculous, or unusual nature, appears to lean with no very apparent difficulty to an implicit belief, in the records he submits, which may be considered as coming under those heads. The style, as well as we can judge, is simple, though occasionally somewhat diffuse and inflated, and we doubt not that the translator has done every justice to his author.

We can sincerely testify to the apparent labour, talent, and general merits of the translator; and recommend his book to our readers, as one which, we are assured, will well repay the trouble of perusal, to all who feel interested in being presented with what has so long been a desideratum to European literature—a full, particular, and authentic history of Armenia, from the most remote times to the present day.

We cannot more appropriately conclude our notice of this excellent work, than by subjoining the closing words of our translator, which breathe an enthusiastic spirit of patriotism that does him honor.

"In bringing the period of our history to a close, our last melancholy task is to take a brief retrospective view of the principal events which have occurred in the once happy land of our ancestors. At the present moment, when we trace back the days of honour and glory of our mother country Armenia, when we reflect on the liberty and independence which once exalted the sons of Haic among the powerful nations of the world, feelings of symphathy and regret are naturally excited in our bosoms at the lamentable degradation to which she is now reduced, and the piteous expatriation of her once noble and independent sons is as much to be deplored.

"We have seen Armenia in the fullest enjoyment of power, independence, liberty and happiness. Her sovereign rulers with judicious policy and wisdom protected their country from the violence of invaders, spreading terror and destruction in the country of those who attempted to trample on the sacred rights of Armenian liberty. Her populous cities, her fertile provinces, her impregnable castles, were once objects of jealousy to her aspiring and ambitious rivals. Her churches, protected by the vigilance of the pious descendants of St. Gregory the Illuminator cheerfully chanted the praises of the Almighty; their lofty spires rising into the air in token of the exalted state of christian religion. Her pastors guided with virtuous principles, godliness, and sobriety, proclaimed the glad tidings of the Gospel through all parts of the country, keeping their spiritual flocks in the exercise of piety and in the fear of God. Her sons, endowed with a lofty and independent spirit, were lords of their country; they spurned the least idea of slavery or servitude to foreign masters. Her daughters, lovely as the rising morn, harmless as the innocent dove, brought up under her own fostering and maternal care, were once the boast and glory of the sons of Haic. In short every thing was happily cemented together in Armenia, to constitute her national glory and her national happiness. But alas! the destructive hand of time has mouldered into dust the pillars of the mighty empire of Armenia; and the general havock has left no traces of her magnificence, except the mouldering wreck of the stately structure, as a mournful monument of her ancient greatness, where every traveller of the race of Haic is invited to give way to feelings of sympathy, and mingle the dew of his heart with the earth of his dearly beloved country. When we consider the zenith of the glory of Armenia which we have seen in the course of our history, and when we consider the downfal of her political honours, which we feel in the present lamentable days of our national slavery, surely the contrast is strikingly affecting, and the thought gives way to sorrow and lamentation.

"Armenia! Armenia! once the happy residence of my majestic sires! once the sure asylum of the dearest rights of thy children! I weep over thy fallen greatness! I weep over thy departed power. I weep over thy lost independence! No more do I see the powerful arm of thy mighty kings stretched out to protect thy breast from violation by a hostile foe; for the anger of the Lord has removed power from the sons of Haic, and like the sinful children of Israel, delivered them into the hands of their oppressors. No more do I see the strength and security of thy fortifications; for disunion and treason have betrayed them to merciless invaders. No more do I hear the glad tidings of the Gospel boldly proclaimed; for the hand of tyranny has gagged the mouths of its zealous preachers. The corners of thy churches have ceased to echo the praises of the heavenly Lord; for the cruel Moslems have converted them into mosques and minarets. No more do I see thy rising steeples mocking with their height the ambient air and winds; for the redeeming cross is pulled down by our barbaric oppressors, and replaced by the vile crescent of the Impostor, who has shed the blood of myriads of christians. No more do I see the splendour and liberty of thy noble sons; for they have been captured by usurpers, and like herds of cattle, led into the worst captivity. Unlike the slaves of Africa and the New World, whom the cupidity of their enslavers only exposed in a slave-market, they were degraded by their mercenary captors to scenes of the vilest pollution and degradation, at the very thought of which human nature recoils! No more do I see thy beautiful virgins in their former state of protection and security, for they are placed in hourly danger of being torn away from thy maternal breast by barbarous Mohammedans for gratification of their lust. Oh my country! Oh our common mother Armenia! a name dearer to my heart and sweeter to my ears than the names of all other countries; deprived of all the excellent characteristics, which are essentially necessary to constitute the political honor, influence, and happiness of a state—a disconsolate widow among the sister powers, who though once jealous of thy elevated dignity, are now far from stretching towards thee the arm of sisterly protection, or affording the balm of comfort in thy afflicting widowhood—well has the inspired prophet Jeremiah represented thy destitute condition: "How doth the city sit solitary that was full of people! how is she become as a widow; she that was great among the nations, and princess among the provinces, how is she become tributary! She weepeth sore in the night, and her tears are on her cheeks; among all her lovers she hath none to comfort her: all her friends have dealt treacherously with her; they have become her enemies."*

"Had I the pen of our renowned ancestor, the immortal Moses of Khoren, how could I lament over the miseries to which our dearest mother Armenia is subjected in the present age, as he wept in mournful strains on her former inferior calamity, the extinction of royalty from the house of the Arsacidæ!† The elevated dignity of honor and indepencence to which Armenia was raised by the valour and gallantry of her heroic sons was shaken to the ground by the thunder-storm of civil and foreign wars. Armenia felt in the shock; grand was her fall. She suffered from the united force of internal and external commotions, and great is her suffering. Thus the stupendous fabric of our independence and political glory was razed to the ground, and all our dearest hopes were buried in its ruins. Liberty gave way to slavery, knowledge was succeeded by ignorance, justice was superseded by oppression, and anarchy took place of tranquillity. Our unhappy country sits amidst general mourning; our laws are trampled upon; our religion is abused; our rights are violated; our possessions are usurped by mercenary tyrants. The country of Ararat, whose mountains once echoed with the shouts of her happy and contented inhabitants is now groaning under the treble fetters of the arbitrary powers, who hold unlawful dominion over her. Her expatriated sons sinking under the weight of their sufferings with respondent voice meet the groans of their afflicted mother. Will this state of servitude continue for ever? Is there no prospect held out for the regeneration of the country of Armenia? Will the sons of Haic be for ever wretched wanderers over the surface of the globe? No. Better destinies await the fate of the unhappy Armenian nation; a better change will take place in her political condition. When the wrath of the Almighty which we have justly incurred, is appeased, when the light of His countenance restores to us unanimity, patriotism, and power, then shall the sons of Haic see an extensive field before them, in which they will bravely contend for their country and religion; then shall the gallant Haicans, inspirited with divine zeal, pull down the pale crescent of the Impostor and exalt the redeeming Cross; then a new Macabee shall be sent to rule over the country of Ararat by the mercy of God, to whom be honor and everlasting glory Amen.

* Lament. Jerem. chap. I. v. 1. and 2.
† Moses Chor. Lib. III. cap. 68.

In assuming that the author of the article on Persia, referred to in our last, is a lady, we merely take up the inference of the Reviewer, who states, that on the interior of oriental families, information is given, which "none but a female traveller could have access to."

She bears warm testimony to the merits of 'her very good friend' the Imam of Muscat; and as her sketch of his domestic economy may give a general idea of that which prevails, for the most part, among Mohammedan Chieftains, it may be as well to submit it to our readers.

The Imam himself she takes to be a mirror of hereditary sovereigns, legitimate, orthodox, and friendly to repose. He appears to be brave, liberal, and courteous. In fact, he was the only Asiatic she ever met, who gave her the idea of what is conveyed by the English term *gentleman*.

"I went once to visit him; and most strange as such a guest must have been, it was curious to observe how native courtesy pointed out to him every attention which the most polite European could have paid. Difficult as it was in such circumstances not to be awkward, he displayed throughout, the most admirable self-possession and gracefulness. In order to appreciate the difficulty of the task, you must imagine the feelings of a man who had all his life been waited on by women, but who probably was never before called upon to pay the slightest attention to one. I remember being afterwards questioned by some of the ladies of Muskat, as to who attended me when I went to see the Imâm's family; and upon my answering 'Seyd Said' (the usual title of the Imâm among the Arab), they burst into loud laughter—so strange a thing did the fact appear to them. As for the ladies of this part of the world, I could tell of Persia's eyes of full and tawny ray'—and of Arab beauties under the weight of whose charms 'a camel would groan,' as one of their countrymen and ardent admirers assured me. But you shall have a more detailed account of my visit to the Imâm. His Highness received us at the door of his house, which was once a Portuguese monastry; and conducted us into a room where we found chairs arranged in a row on each side. I sat down on the second in the row; upon which the Imâm intimated his desire that I should take the seat nearest the door, which seems to be the place of distinction for the same reason as in England the one furthest from the door, because it is the most comfortable. Coffee was handed round, then sherbet in silver cups and saucers, and afterwards another sort of sherbet, flavoured with rose-water. After sitting for some time, during which the Imâm spoke very feelingly upon the fatal effects of a plurality of wives in filling the house with factions and disputes, it was proposed that I should proceed into the haram. I was prepared for this visit, as it had been intimated to me that the ladies were very curious to see me; but I was a little surprised at seeing the Imâm prepare to accompany me. He conducted me up a broad staircase to the top of the house, where in a small apartment covered with a handsome Persian carpet was seated his wife, surrounded by her slaves, a crowd of women of all nations and complexions. She rose to receive us; but of her beauty there was no opportunity of judging, as her face was concealed by an embroidered mask, and her figure by a quantity of cumbrous drapery. From the chin to the waist she was literally cased in jewels. Her garments were red bordered with gold, and she had an amber-coloured Chashmere shawl thrown over her head, which, as the heat of the day increased, she exchanged for a very beautiful one of thin purple muslin with a rich border of gold. The furniture of the room consisted of the before-mentioned carpet, some chairs and couches, and a table which looked as if it might have belonged to the Portuguese, and which I imagine was placed there temporarily for my accommodation. It had been likewise covered with a piece of white cloth, and upon this, breakfast was placed; in the arrangement of which the Imâm took a very active part, placing many of the dishes with his own privy hands. The breakfast was excellent, consisting of roasted fowls, pillaws, &c. with a quantity of sweetmeats and fruit, and two others."

(Continued in the Supplement.)

BOMBAY.—PRINTED FOR THE *PROPRIETORS*, BY G. MARTINS, IN MILITARY SQUARE No. 3.

WHERE ADVERTISEMENTS, ESSAYS, POETICAL PIECES, ARTICLES OF INTELLIGENCE, &c. &c. WILL BE THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Gentlemen about to change their stations are requested to give notice to the PRINTER who will pay due attention to their orders.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, 4TH APRIL 1827.

(Continued from the last Page.)

sorts of sherbet. The cups and plates were of handsome English china, but of every sort and size; the spoons were of silver, and the knives and forks new and handsome. These last mentioned articles are quite useless in an Arab family, as people of all ranks use only their fingers in eating. After breakfast, which nobody partook of but my little boy and myself, the Imâm departed, saying he would come for me in an hour or two. The ladies rose and continued standing while he walked out of the room; and then resuming their seats with an appearance of ease and comfort very different from their previous constrained and formal manner, they began talking with great volubility. An old Persian lady who was of the party, immediately laid aside her veil, but the Arab women retained their masks, notwithstanding my request to be favoured with a sight of their countenances. They were very curious in examining my dress, and the old lady I really feared was proceeding to undress me. They invited me to bathe, which was rather an unexpected piece of politeness, and I suspect was suggested by their desire to extend their examination of my garments. Upon my declining it, a little gold box of antimony was produced, with a golden wire attached to it by a chain, and they begged that I would at least allow them to paint my eyes, which they assured me would very much improve my looks. The old lady tried to temptme by describing the effect which my eyes thus adorned would have on the gentlemen when I went down to them. One of the slaves who spoke Hindostanee acted as interpreter. I asked her how the ladies occupied themselves during the day; if they worked or read. She said, 'no, they *sat down*—that was all.' They gave me a specimen of their amusements by brining a little slave girl, who squatted down, and in that posture jumped about in order to make a large cockatoo imitate her motions. After some time the Imâm returned, and upon my signifying that I wished to depart, he said that a horse and palequin were waiting for me, and I could take which I chose. His wife then brought a gold box with atar of roses, and perfumed my clothes, and sprinkled me with rose-warter, and I took my leave. The Imâm accompanied me down stairs, and put me into the palanquin, shutting the doors to keep out the sun, with all the attentive civility of a European gentleman.

"From the Imâm's house I expected to be carried to that of his secretary and minister. However upon ascending a steep and narrow staircase, at the foot of which the palanquin had been set down, I found a lady waiting to receive me. She was a Persian, and wore neither mask nor veil. The head dress was a sort of gold tiara of every elegant form, from which a transparent drapary, edged with gold, fell in graceful folds till it swept the ground; and her dark hair, plaited in innumerable braids, reached below her knees. She took me by the hands and led me into a room filled with women, both Arabians and Persians; the fact being that all the lady's acquaintance had taken this opportunity of satisfying their curiosity. Here there was a second breakfast, and my little boy and I were obliged to exert ourselves to do honour to it, though, after all, our efforts fell far short of the expectations of the ladies, who expressed their surprise at seeing us eat so little, accompanied by many exhortations to us not to be bashful. Their manners were civil and good-natured, but riotously mirthful. Another pot of antimony was produced, and I was obliged to defend my face with my hands to prevent my eyes from being blacked. They were determined to perform the operation upon my little boy, who took it as a great affront, and resisted with all his might. I found that my hostess was the principal wife of the minister; in which place I should observe, that every wife has generally a separate house, and the husband another. Her manners were more pleasing and courteous than those of the Arab ladies I had met; a superiority which I observed in all the Persian women. She had not only her eyes blacked with antimony, but her eyebrows painted with the same preparation, the hues being extended so as to meet, and at the junction branching into an ornament something like a fleur-de-lis. A minute spot on each side of the mouth, in size rather less than a sixpence, and I think a smaller one on the chin, seemed to have been done by some operation like tattooing. Unfortunately for all these ornaments, the day was very warm, and the moisture consequent thereupon had brought off the black paint, which trickled down her face in a very unsightly manner. From this house I was carried to the house occupied by the minister himself, where I found the Europeans of our party. There I was invited to visit another wife. I was in fear of a third breakfast: however, she contented herself with producing tea. There is a Persian saying, that a man to live happily, should have the wife of Shirâz, the bread of Yemmeas, and a wife from Yezd. This lady was a native of Yezd, and had only been in Muskat three months. I remember she complained of the climate, and seemed altogether not very well satisfied with her situation. She had a handsome Jewish face, with a brunette complexion, and the most beautiful eyes I ever beheld. They were not blacked as usual, but indeed no painting could have added any thing to the blackness of their long silken lashes. But the most amusing visit I paid, was after I was better aquainted with some of the Arab ladies. During this visit I succeeded in prevailing on them to indulge me with a sight of their faces. They would not pull off their masks themselves, but they allowed their companions to go behind them and untie the string. And then such an exhibition of bashfulness and modesty took place. They covered their faces with their hands, and some of them threw themselves on the floor. But after all, there seemed to be no occasion, for any extraordinary beauty that was in them. In truth, my expectations being excited. I was sadly disappointed. They had dingy complexions, and large hooked noses, and their hair cut short and straight over the forehead, as the maid-servant used to wear hers in the days of our youth."

She was struck by the contrast between the free Arabs and the enslaved Persians. On one side were seen fawning and cringing, prostrations and adorations; on the other, an easy unconstrained and upright carriage, perfect equality of intercourse, and a cordiality of all ranks, free from the stiffness of etiquette, and yet characterise by decorum and subordination.

With the friendliness and kind-heartedness of the Arabs she had every reason to be well satisfied. At sea in particular, she lived much with them, and in all situations and circumstantes she never experienced any thing but the greatest civility and kindness. In harbour she used to have '*conversazioni*' of the Arab officers, who delighted exceedingly in tea. Theology and witchcraft were the most frequent topics. The Captain of the vessel seems to have been a kind of Baillie Nicol Jarvie, so far as filial veneration and other good qualities went. He was very fond of talking of his father, who, it appears, made a point of keeping up an establishment of four wives. Nevertheless, dissension was unknown in his household; the secret of this harmony was 'the even-handed justice' of his worthy father's behaviour to them all. By means of divorces and otherwise, this paragon of Moslem husbands had in his life time forty wives!

The Wahabees, she says, are rather a dirty people, 'little spare yellow complexioned, dried-looking, hard-featured, and, in general appearance, like old women with dirks stuck in their apron strings.'

The appearance of the Bedouins (or Arabs who live in tents) is singular and wild, and their cast of countenance altogether different from any other Arabs. Some of them are very handsome; and the peculiarity of their features seems to be a great degree of delicacy, while the usual Arab face is coarse and large featured. They wear nothing on their heads but a narrow fillet of leather, and their black glossy hair hangs in cork-crew curls upon their shoulders. Their manner is affectionate and mild, and very different from the robust hardihood of the other Arabs.

The authoress frankly confesses that her prejudice against the Persians was not grounded upon much acquaintance with men of that nation, and that her dislike arose from her Persian *studies*, which did not extend beyond the alphabet.

The Turks, judging from their looks, she considers rather as Europeans than Asiatics; and of Turkish Agas she observes with some naïvette, that 'she knows nothing, but that they stick out their elbows, and make themselves very disagreeable.'

The Reviewer enters into apology for Islamism, to which we may perhaps advert hereafter. His strictures on the government and general state of Persia are equally luminous and forcible, and worthy of the consideration of the admirers of absolute monarchy,' without any of those resisting forces which, however feebly or indirectly, do in some sort, in Turkey, in Russia, and even in Spain, divert the downward pressure of the Government. In the last mentioned State, for example, we see that though its despotism has nearly reached perfection, there remain a few means of annoyance;—the proximity of less pure monarchies is alarming, as it may lead to invtdious comparisons. The promulgation of the new Portuguese Constitution will increase this dread; knowledge has also been let in upon the community in various parts; and the people have discovered a spirit which promises, when guided by just information, to make itself still more manifest.

The Autocrat of Russia is far from concentrating in his own person the power of government. He has an army whose humours must be observed. There is an aristocrasy also, which, if he occasionally sends a member of it to Siberia, has in the long run once or twice sent *him* on a more irremediable journey. The only thing to be predicated with certainty of the Russian Government hitherto is, that the *people* have not controlled it. But the latter may eventually profit by the jealousies of their rulers, and take the lion's share in the administration of their own affairs.

The Sublime Porte even is not absolute. The Sultan can indeed, without any form of law, dispatch the bow string to a disobedient Pacha, who happens not to be sufficiently powerful to send it back; but he is controlled (or rather was) by his own guards, and the Ulemacan interpose with a text from the Koran, between him and his wishes. Moreover, he is, and has been perpetually threatened by some power from without. In short, the Reviewer maintains, that there does not exist in Europe a monarchy, which, however professedly absolute, is not forced from the natural bent of its genius by some resistance, or apprehension of danger, or sense of insecurity, arising from one quarter or another, and operating more or less directly upon the Government. In Persia, on the other hand, one man is the sole, absolute, and uncontrolled governor of the state. Neither the people, nor any portion of the people, whether the privileged classes or others, exercise directly or indirectly, any controul over the government. The Monarchical principle, therefore, is, in Persia, allowed unlimited scope for discovering its natural tendency. The King is understood to have the whole community entirely at his disposal. He may exalt or degrade, fine, imprison, maim, or put to death, his subjects, without rendering a reason, or being answerable for the act. Of this their sovereign privilege there is sufficient evidence that the Persian monarchs have duly availed themselves: A disregard for life, limb, and the rights of property, is the natural result of such a privileges, and it pervades the whole line of official persons. Justice may be bought, and murder has its price, both of exculpation and retribution. Our readers may imagine what a state of society such a Government is calcutated to produce, and if they have further curiosity on the subject, they may turn to the pages of Mr. FRASER, the last teslator to the *blessings* enjoyed by the subjects of Persia, where the whole law is comprised in the emphatic words, 'It is the *Shah's* pleasure.' Before the adoption, therefore, of HUME's conclusion, 'that absolute monarchy, is the true euthanasia of the British Constitution,' let us remember Persia.

The India Gaz. March 12.

(Continued from our last.)

The following is a list of the amount of Import and Export duties and other charges actually paid by several vessels which have visited Bangkok, during the last four or five years:—

	Ticals.
Brig *Phœnix*, of 232 Tons, and 4 Siamese fathoms in breadth, ...	11,245
Schooner *Mariana*, 126 Tons, 3½ ditto, ditto, ...	6,913
Brig *Shannan*, 200 Tons, 3½ do. do.	8,821
Ship *Caroline*, 450 Tons, 4½ do. do.	10,157
Ditto, ditto, 2d time, ...	12,457
American Brig *Siren*, 175 Tons 3½ Siamese do. do.	4,340
Ditto, Ship *Liverpool*, Packet 400 Tons, 4½ do. do.	11,16
Ship *Hunter*, 235 Tons, 4 do. do.	8,688

The loss on the presents made to the King and Officers of Siam, is included in the account of charges, of only the two first of the abovementioned vessels. The American vessels, with the exception of a few fire arms, visited Bangkok in ballast. None of the *Ships* imported or exported more than half a cargo. The duties upon complete cargoes would have nearly doubled the sums quoted above, as having been actually paid by those vessels.

In addition to the *data* furnished by the foregoing list, the Mission ascertained, that the following amound of Port Charges and Duties was actually paid by Country Ships in China in 1821:—

Ships of 513 Tons, Spanish Dollars 9406 57 or Ticals, ...	10,410
Ditto, 412 Ditto, 4775 50 or Ticals,	7,785
Brig of 168 Ditto 3500 or Ticals, ...	5,688

The Mission proposed a consolidated duty of 1500 Ticals for each Siamese fathom in breadth of a vessel; and after much discussion with the Phra Khlang and other Officers, the King of Siam was pleased to order the Ministers to accept this proposition, with respect to vessels visiting Bangkok in ballast, and to fix 1700 Ticals per fathom, for those arriving with an Import Cargo. The present King, when Prince Krom Chet, had, we understand, expressed his approbation of this mode of making one charge for the vessel and her cargo, as practised in China.

The Mission found it necessary, however, to insist upon a clause being introduced into the Treaty, engaging that "no Import, Export or other duty shall be levied upon the buyers or sellers, from or to English subjects."

The charge for Pilotage in Siam is trifling, 24 Ticals for a Ship and 16 for a Brig; and with respect to the practice of making presents to the Siamese Officers, a practice which tended to conciliate them, but the observance of which was in some degree optional, the Mission found, that if the presents made by an English Trader consisted of muskets, cloths or other articles, the market prices of which were well known, he had a chance of receiving from the King and Phra Khlang a fair return for them; but if they consisted of watches, clocks or expensive toys, a return of one quarter of their value only was made. The presents were generally referred to Phya Chula and his son Radsithi to be appraised, and this duty they performed so unfairly, as to induce the Phra Khra himself, often to double the price fixed by them. There was a convenience, however, in this system of presents, a convenience which our merchants may, perhaps, still enjoy at Bangkok. Whenever a European merchant possessed some commodity for which he could find no sale, and to re-export which might not be desirable, he tendered it as a present to the King, Wang-na, or Pura Khlang, from whom he was certain of receiving some return that would, at least, prevent him from suffering a total loss.

By entering into a calculation of the amount that vessels of the breadth cited in the above list will now have to pay, and comparing it with the several duties they before actually paid, it will be seen, that with one exception, the American Brig *Siren*, (the loss on the presents made by the Commander of which vessel, however, is not known) the new arrangement possesses the advantage not only of fixing and regulating, but of reducing the rate of impost.

Phœnix	paid 11,245,	would now have to pay.....	6800 at 1700 pr. fam.
Mariana	ditto 6,913,	ditto	5950 at ditto.
Shannan, exclusive of presents.	8,821,	ditto	5950 at ditto.
Caroline, 2d time	12,457	ditto	7650 at ditto.
ditto.			
Siren	ditto.....	4,340	ditto 5250 at 1500 do.
Liverpool Packet		11,164	ditto 6750 at ditto.
Hunter		8,688	ditto 6800 at 1700 do.

The greatest reduction, it appears, will take place in the large class of vessels but against them another expence and disadvantage must be set down. The bar at the mouth of the Menam, obliges them to communicate with Bangkok, for the most part, by means of junks, the usual hire of which is about 24 Ticals per 100 peculs.

A List of the Port and Anchorage Duties livied at Rangkok, in April 1826, upon the Ship Hunter, Captain Johnson, of 235 Tons burthen, translated from the original Siamese.

On account of his Majesty the King of Siam.	*Ticals.*	*Selungs.*	*Total of each.*
Measurement duty at 80 Ticals per Siamese fathom, the *Hunter* measuring 4 fathoms in breadth, ...	320	0	
For a pass for departure, ...	522	0	
Ditto for admission (to the capital,) ..	512	0	
			—1354 0
On account of the Officers of the King.			
Chow Phya Kosa Thibody, (Phra Khlang) for the vessel's arrival and departure, ...	36	0	
Phya P'bip hut Kosa, (his deputy) for ditto ditto, ...	24	0	
Phya Chula, (His Majesty's merchant) for passage, for admission, and departture, ...	24	0	
Luang Sura Sa-Khon, (port Captain) for ditto ditto, ...	24	0	
Khun Rodsithi, Phya Chula's son, and His Majesty's Mercantile Clerk.			
For passes, for admission and departure, ... 120 0			
For superintending weighing, 6 0			
For superintending sale and purchase, ... 3 0			
			21 0
Four Interpreters, ...			21 0
Luang Keo Ayat, (Pomat, a natural brother of the Phra Khlong.)			
For keeping the account,.... 6 0			
For supperintending sale and purchase, ... 3 0			
			9 0
Khun Wisoot Sa Khon, for superintending the Interpreters, ...	12	0	
Clerk of the Seals, (Samian Tra) for 5 Notes, at 2 Ticals 2 Selungs each.	14	0	
Clerk Wen, for 11 Notes, at do. do...	27	2	
Phya Chula's Clerk, for 11 Notes, at ditto ditto, ...	27	2	
Luang, Sura Sa K'hon or Port-Captain's Clerk, for 11 Notes, at do. do.	27	2	
Radsithi's Clerk, for 11 Notes, at 1 Tical 2 Selungs each.	16	2	
Four Interpreters, ...	16	2	
Clerk of the Godowns, who sat and superintended the accounts, ...	15	0	
Luang Sunowarat, (Radsithi's brother) and Luang Kopitan (Sebastian an Interpreter,)	18	0	
Superintending Clerk, 8 Notes, at 3 Ticals each, ...	24	0	
Provisions supplied to all the Clerks,			

6r Weighmen, 24 men, at 4 Ticals each, ...	96 0	
		— — 460 0
On account of the Officers of the Wong-na.		
Clerk of the Seals, for 4 Notes, at 1 Tical 1 Selung each, ...	5 0	
Clerk Wen, for 5 Notes, at 1 Tical 1 Selung each, ...	6 1	
Clerk Luang Kaluju, for 5 Notes, at 1 Tical 1 Selung each, ...	6 1	
Prah Surah Phassa's or Beneditto Wangna's Port Captain's Clerk, at ditto.	6 1	
Clerk Khun Noochit, for 5 Notes, at 3 Selungs each, ...	3 3	
Interpreter Thon Khun Noochit, ..	3 3	
Clerk Khun Siayat, who sat two accounts, at 1 Tical each, ...	2 0	
Clerk of the Godowns, who sat and superintended two accounts, at 2 Ticals 2 Selung each, ...	5 0	
Provisions for the Clerks or Weighmen, 6 men, at 4 Ticals each, ..	24 0	
		— — 62 1
Total of the charge at Bangkok, Ticals....		1876 1
List of the established charges upon a Vessel at the Guard Houses, below Bongkok.		
PAKNAM.		
On account of the Governor.		
One Shaw, or in money, ...	80 0	
Nine yards of Chintz, or ditto, ...	12 0	
Two pieces of red Cotton Cloth, or do.	8 0	
Wide Sarongs, to the value of	9 0	
Narrow ditto, to the volue of	1 1	
		— — 103 1
On account of the Officers.		
Passes for admission and departure, at 12 Ticals each, ...	24 0	
Eight pieces of Chintz, or in money, .	8 0	
Pilotage, ...	24 0	
Inspecting Officers, ...	3 0	
Charge of the Guns, ...	6 0	
		— — 65 0
PAKLAAT.		
Upon Arrival.		
Measurement Charge, ...	8 0	
Eight pieces of Chintz, or in money, .	4 0	
Upon Departure.		
Measurement Charge, ...	4 0	
Inspecting Officers, ...	2 0	
For taking a copy of the Port Clearance received at Bangkok, ...	0 2	
		— — 18 2
Total of the Charges below Bangkok, Ticals.		186 3
Grand Total, Ticals,.... . .		2062 4

Only two clerks and one weighman actually attended, and their attendance was limited to three hours a day, and most irregularly. They applied for remuneration and food to Mr. Hunter, declaring, that no portion of the charges made by the Phra Khlang, on such account, was ever received by them. Upon enquiry, the Phra Khlang stated, that these charges had been levied for a century past, and that whether a man performed the service described, or received the amount charged on his account, is immaterial, as the ancient customs of the country direct the charges to be set down in the manner detailed in this account. The mistake of charging for Interpreters *twice*, was ingeniously explained, namely, that the second charge was for the *Clerks* belonging to the Interpreters, but as the Interpreters have no such assistants, the money would be given to themselves. Neither the King's nor the Wang-na's Port Captain is allowed a Clerk, and Radsithi is Phya Chula's Clerk. Mr. Hunter, to whom the ship *Hunter* was consigned, never saw, nor until he was shewn this list, did he ever hear of any of the numerous "Notes," for which his vessel is charged. The Phra Khlang, explained, that every intelligence notifying the arrival or departure of a vessel, and every order respecting her cargo, are put down in writing, for the information of the different Siamese Officers by their Clerks who are authorized to charge for the receipt, as well as the transmission of a note. As no portion of the cargoes of the *Hunter* was sold to or purchased from the Phra Khlang, the "Clerks of the Godowns," were not employed, yet they are included in this list for superintending accounts, which never existed. Great trouble is always given to the foreign merchant at Bangkok, by the Phra Khlang's clerks and weighmen, who seldom attend before 12 o'clock, and retire always before 5. Without their joint presence, a vessel cannot receive her cargo, and a foreign merchant has daily the trouble of going himself in search of one of the two, and is often at a stand through the absence of both parties. Mr. Hunter was refused a detailed list like the above of the port and anchorage charges of the *Hunter*, but was obliged to pay at once an amount of 1876 Ticals, at Bangkok, and only 65 Ticals at Paknam. Upon its being pointed out to the Phra Khlang, that these sums were not in accordance with his list, which was subsequently given to the Mission, he stated, that the difference had been remitted in favor of Mr. Hunter.

The Siamese government have no idea of what is called "a free and unrestricted trade," and an article of a Treaty with these words only, and without arranging and fixing the minutest details of port regulations, and rates of duties and charges, would have been a dead letter. The ministers also were so immediately interested in their system of conducting foreign trade, that any argument, as to a less restricted trade, proving a mutual benefit to both nations, would have been entirely lost upon them.

The Mission had great difficulty before it persuaded the Siamese ministers to include Surat merchants, and the Asiatic subjects of the British government, in the benefits conceded to commerce by the treaty. Nothing can be more iniquitous than the conduct of the Siamese towards the Surat vessels. The Phra K'hlang and his officers, fix the price of every article of merchandize brought by those vessels, and take and distribute among themselves whatever portion of the cargo they please, for the purpose of retailing the same afterwards at a profit to themselves, in addition to the usual port charges and Import and Export duties.

The trade of native junks between Siam, and Penang, and Singapore, is conducted by private Chinese merchants of Bangkok, and it is one to which the Court fo Siam is as yet indefferent; as a proof of which we may state, that during the whole of the negotiations of the late Mission, no attempt was ever made to obtain any reciprocal advantage for that trade; or to secure a pledge even, that the present very moderate duties and anchorage charges levied upon it at our ports, should be continued. This indifference, however, on the part of the Court of Siam, an indifference under which the trade has increased and prospered, has begun to change, and during the last two years, many new duties have been imposed upon the Chinese junks trading between Bangkok and the Straits of Malaeca. So much have these additional duties been increasing, that the Chinese traders, before the departure of the Mission from Bangkok, petitioned the Court to place their commerce upon a fixed and more moderate system of duties, "in the same *advantageous* manner as the English had secured by treaty." There is, however, no security for the continuance of the trade with Siam by native junks, and, at any rate, it must not be forgotten, that whilst our ships can navigate at all seasons, those vessels make but one voyage during the year. Messrs. Hunter and Malloch, from whom the Mission received, on every occasion, the most liberal and cordial assistance and cooperation, are decidedly of opinion that much benefit may be derived from the trade of Siam, by making occasional visits to Bangkok; and that such a course is advantageous: no proof can be more striking than that afforded by the Surat traders, who, notwithstanding all the exactions and vexation of the present system, still send a vessel annually to Siam. The Mission witnessed the distress and extortion experienced by the Nakhoda of a Surat vessel, in December 1825, and was much surprised, indeed, to find him go again last year, to pass through the same sufferings. Merchants will, of course, judge for themselves, as to the best mode of trading with Siam, and the provissions of the present treaty will, at least, supply them with better *data* than they have hitherto passessed, for estimating the probable amount of imposts to be levied at Bangkok upon their consignments. That this treaty will at once change a system, which has existed for centuries, no one can presume to hope. Most probably, whenever the European merchant interferes with the speculations of the P'hra Khlang and his officers, who are unhappily all traders, their influence will still be secretly and powerfully employed against him. But, as the present treaty was negotiated on terms of equality, by the representatives of the two nations; as it was not dictated to the Siamese; as it was discussed and originally written in their own tongue; and, above all, as it is the manifest interest and advantage of Siam to keep it, there are many grounds for hoping that its provisions will be generally respected and maintained by that nation. We need hardly state, that the stipulations of this treaty are not to be enforced at Bangkok, until the Siamese Court receive the Governor General's ratification.

Whilst discussing the several articles of the treaty, repeated attempts were made to inscribe the different obligations in a more compressed form; to declare at once that "neither the Siamese, nor the English shall intrude. &c. &c." But the Siamese ministers objected decidedly to such a construction of the sentences, stating, that it would be contrary to the Siamese customs, and that it could not possibly render the meaning of each article so clear and precise as it would be, by putting down separately what each party engaged. It was also indispensable, that the version of the treaty into the English language should be made as literal as possible, because it was well known, that the translation would undergo much examination at Bangkok, and any omission or reduction of the sentences in the original, which is a language verbose and full of repetition, would have been imputed by that jealous court to some evil intention, that would have tended to destroy the whole value of the treaty. Some of the Mission had acquired a tolerable knowledge of the Siamese language, and had procured Dictionaries and Grammars of it from those Native Christians who understand Latin.

The Govt. Gaz. March 8.

We have been favoured with the following interesting Sketch of a visit lately paid to some of the recently acquired territory on the Aracan Coast.

On the 2d of January, the party started in the Long boat of the Brougham, at 8 in the morning, and after rowing through a number of small creeks, reached the village of Neown Khwa Keon on the morning of the 4th. This village is situated on the right bank of the Praweng Nullah, and consists of about 100 comfortable huts: it is the residence of the head man of the division, and is inhabited, principally, by Mughs, who are chiefly employed in fishing. There is no cultivation in the immediate vicinity, but the fields are not far off. At 3 P. M. the party arrived at the hill village of Mring-kan, inhabited by the Khyens or Mountaineers, whose language, dress, and habits, differ essentially from the people of the plains. The women make a singularly curious and grotesque appearance, being clad in a blue tunic and petticoat ornamented with needle work of yellow and red thread, and having their faces tattooed in a uniform manner: the tattooing commences with a circle on the forehead, a straight line bisects which, and extends to the tip of the nose—curved lines are carried along each cheek, converging towards the chin, where they end in a circle, whilst the outer lines, forming a curious edging, give to the face the semblance of being covered with a mask.

On the 5th January, the party arrived at Talak, which is situated on the right bank of a river of clear water, running in a pebbly bottom. This stream comes from the hills to the north east, winding round them in a semicircular direction. It first runs to the S. W. and then turns to the S. E. from whence it again follows a westerly course, sending off a small branch to the south. The village consists of above 100 huts, occupied chiefly by Burmese, who have established a bazar and mart, which promise to become much frequented. The people from the opposite side of the You-ma-dong mountains, beginning to resort thither, bringing with them cotton, cotton-thread, khut, bees' wax, elephants' teeth, and Burman silk dhotis, which they barter for betel nuts, tobacco, napee, baloochong, and British piece goods. To the N. E. of the village, and about four miles from the bank of the river, extends a chain of high mountains—the most conspicuous part is the Phoongee Dong, over which leads the pass, by which the Burmans originally invaded Aracan, and through which a great part of their army retreated in 1825. These mountains are covered with a small kind of bambu, and studded with small clumps of trees. The height of the Phoongee mountain, at the usual halting place, is above 1700 feet.

From Talak, the party proceeded on the same day to Aeng, where they arrived on the evening of the 7th. The stream is so shallow below the village, for about five miles, that boats of heavy burden cannot get up to it, except at the spring tides. On reaching Aeng, several large Mugh boats were found there, which had come from Ramree, with cargoes of betel nut and piece goods, whilst from Salem-mew, in the Burman territories, a trader with 50 laden bullocks, had just arrived by land. The bullocks were strong animals, and in excellent condition, and were from Pegu. —Wild elephants are so numerous in the vicinity of Aeng, as to interrupt the cultivation, which is, consequently, limited to the banks of the river. Tobacco and cotton thrive here; ginger is abundant, and pepper, of a good quality, grows wild in considerable quantities.

The Pepper plant is a vine, which twines round the trees in its vicinity, especially the mango; the leaf is pungent and aromatic, and the berries grow in clusters, like currants, close to the stalks. When ripe, the berries are gathered, and before being dried, are steeped in warm water, in order to preserve them from insects.

The route traversed in these excursions is described as partaking of a uniform character, leading from one winding rivulet, or creek, into another, in interminable succession, the banks of which are covered with a close jungle of the mangrove, soondry, jarool and gurjun; intermixed with cane and bamboo. The rivers run between extensive chains of low hills, backed by loftier mountains, over which the bamboo jungle universally spreads. The superabundance of vegetation renders the country unhealthy, but both Talak and Aeng standing on elevated sites, and on the bank of clear running streams, admit of being kept perfectly dry, even during the monsoon, which would, no doubt, render them comparatively salubrious.

After quitting Aeng, the party returned to the Coast, by a tortuous passage, which occupied four days, during which, a number of villages were past to Saloon-deng, where eight large Burman sloops were encountered, laden with khut and shin-bin plank, for the Calcutta market. The next visit was paid to the harbour of Kheauk-pheo, at the north end of the island of Ramree, which is described as sufficiently large to accommodate the whole navy of Great Britain. The anchorage is from 8 to 15 fathoms throughout, and being land-locked on three sides, the west, east, and south, the harbour is completely secured against the S. west monsoon. The beach is of fine hard sand, strewed with beautiful white pebbles, from which the harbour, and one of the islands take their names. Khcauk, signifying a stone, and Pheo, white. On the southern extremity of this island, is a ridge of low hills, amongst which are several volcanoes, that are reported to emit flame occasionally and throw out quantities of iron pyrites. In their tranquil state, a greasy mud bubbles up, mixed with a little petroleum. Small volcanoes abound in this neighbourhood. The Mughs worship volcanic hills, thinking them places, by which the *Naga*, or serpent, on whose head the world reposes, gives vent to his uneasiness, when fatigued and distressed, in smoke and flame.

The Gov. Gaz. March 8.

THE arrival of the *Candian*, from London the 1st of October, has put us in possession of several of our papers from the middle to the end of September. The later intelligence received from England, would divest that which has now come to hand of any interest, even if it were more varied or important, than it usually is. There is little novelty, however, in the September papers, and they are as much obliged to us, as we can be to them, being filled in great part with the ample accounts given in the Gazette of the concluding events of the Burmese war. The explosion of the different bubbles occupies also a considerable space, and the rest is made up of Law and Police reports. The following extract from the proceedings at the India House, on the 28th September, will be of some interest to many of our readers. In reply to a remark made by Mr. Dixon, that persons to whom annuities were granted, chargeable on the revenue of India, might outlive the charter, and be consequently exposed to some difficulties, the Chairman is reported to have observed; "There was so great an improbability of the Charter not being renewed, that he had scarcely a word to say on the subject. The Honoraple Gentleman might make himself perfectly easy as to he charging the India Revenue with the annuities for life, inasmuch as whoever might possess it, would have all those claims to discharge." We should scarcely have thought such information necessary, but possibly there are more Mr. Dixons in the world, than the Honorable Gentleman in Leadenhall street.

Madras.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. C. Roberts, Principal Collector and Magistrate of the Northern Division of Arcot.

Mr. John Dent, Collector and Magistrate of Masulipatam.

Mr. D. Elliott, Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. A. Robertson, Senior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. J. Goldingham, Junior Deputy Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Europe.

THE GARDENS AND ARCHITECTURE OF ITALY.

FROM LANDORS DIALOGUES.

LANDOR.—"I am pleased, as I observed, by the palace opposite, not having seen in Italy, until now, a house of any kind with a span of turf before it. Like yours and your neighbour's they generally encroach on some lane, following its windings and angles, lest a single inch of ground should be lost; and the roofs fight for the centre of the road. I am inclined to believe that the number of houses whose fronts are uneven, is greater than those whose fronts are even and that there are more cramped with iron than uncramped. These deformities are left visible, though the house be plastered, that the sum expended on the iron and labour may be evident. If an Italian spends a livre, he must be seen to spend it; his stables, his laundry, his domestics, his peasants, must strike the eye together: his pig-sty must have witnesses like his will. Every tree is accursed as that of which the holy cross was fabricated, and must be swept away. You are surely the most hospitable people in the world; even that edifice which derides its existence and its name from privacy, stands exposed and wide open to the stranger.

"When I resided on the lake of Como, I visited the palace of Marchese Odeschalchi. Before it swelled in majesty that sovran of inland waters; behind it was a pond surrounded with brick-work, in which about twenty young gold fish jostled and gaped for room. The Larius had sapped the foundations of his palace, and the Marchese had exerted all his genius to avenge himself: he composed this bitter parody. I inquired of his cousin, Don Pepino, who conducted me, when the roof would be put on. He looked at me doubting if he understood me, and answered in a gentle tone, *It was finished last summer.* My error originated from observing red pantiles, kept in their places by heavy stones, loose and laid upon them irregularly.

"What a beautiful swell, Don Pepino, is this upon the right! (exclaimed I.) The little hill seems sensible of pleasure as he dips his foot into the Larius.

"These will be the offices.

"What! and hide Grumello? Let me enjoy the sight while I can. He appears intinct with life, nodding the net-work of vines upon his head, and beckoning and invitingus, while the fig-trees, and mulberries, and chesnuts, and walnuts, and those lofty and eternal cypresses stand motionless around. His joyous mates all different in form and features push forward; and, if there is not something in the air, or something in my eye-sight illusory, they are running a race along the border....Stop a moment: how shall we climb over those two enormous pines? Ah, Don Pepino! old trees, in their living state, are the only things that money cannot command. Rivers leave their beds, run into cities, and traverse mountains for it; obelisk and arches, palaces and temples, amphitreatres and pyramids, rise up like exhalations at its bidding; even the free spirit of man, the only thing great on earth, couches and cowers in its presence.....it passes away and vanishes before venerable trees. What a sweet odour is there! whence comes it? Sweeter

it appears to me and stronger than of the pine itself.

"I imagine said he, from the linden; yes, certainly.

"Is that a linden? It is the largest, and I should imagine the oldest upon earth, if I could perceive that it had lost any of its branches.

"Pity that it hides half the row of yon houses from the palace! It will be carried off with two pines in the autumn.

"O, Don Pepino, said I, the French, who abhor whatever is old, and whatever is great, have spared it; the Austrians, who sell their armies, nay, sometimes their daughters, have not sold it——must it fall! Shall the cypress of Soma be without a rival? I hope to have left the neighbourhood before it happens; for events which you will tell me ought never to interest me at all, not only do interest me, but make me, I confess it, sorrowful.

"O! who upon earth could ever cut down a linden! I should not dare to break a twig from off one. To a linden was fasted the son of Wilhelm Tell, when the apple was cloven on his steady head. Years afterwards, how often did the father look higher and lower, and search laboriously, to descry if any mark were remaining of the cord upon its bark! how often must he have inhaled this very odour! what a refreshment to a father's breast! The flowers of the linden should be the only incense offered up in the churches to God. Happy the man whose aspirations are pure enough to mingle with it.

"How many fond and how many lively thoughts have been nourished under this tree! how many kind hearts have beaten here? Its branches are not so numerous as the couples they have invited to sit beside it, nor its blossome and leaves together as the expression of tenderness it has witnessed. What appeals to the pure all-seeing heavens! what similitudes to the everlasting mountains! what protestations of eternal truth and constancy! from those who are now earth—they and their shrouds, and their coffins. The caper and fig-tree have split their monuments, and boys have been broken the hazel nut with the fragments.

"To see this linden was worth a journey of five hundred miles. It looked directly up the lake, in the centre of its extremity, and facing the boundary mountains of the Val-Tellina.

"The cypress of Soma, where the first battle was fought between Hannibal and Scipio, is probably the oldest tree upon earth, with one exception, and, in my opinion, the object most worth seeing in Italy, unless it be the statue at the base of which fell Cæsar.

"Lest, Signor Marchese, you should remain in doubt what other tree may perhaps be older than the cypress of Soma, I shall refer you to Pietro della Valle, a lively, sensible, and veracious traveller, and credulous only where credulity is necessary to salvation. He mentions, 'a place marked out by an old terebinthus, having three trunks growing from one root: and St. Jerome writes that it was there in his time, and that it was holden in great veneration by the people round.' I do not believe the terebinthus to be so durable as the cypress, not being so slow in growth, and the branches being more easily broken by the wind, whence the rain is admitted cracks and crevices are made and; insects lodge in them and enlarge them. The antiquity of this terebinthus must have been very considerable in the time of St. Jerome, to have been distinguished so remarkably from other trees, and to have been even then in veneration, and its appearance could have been but little changed in the 12 centuries between his visit and that of Pietro della Valle. I do not believe that in England we have any oak or yew (for cypresses do no flourish with us) older than about a thousand years. There is one of the latter on my estate at Lanthony, near Abbey, which the oldest of the neighbours tell me they never heard of being different in its condition. Its decay must have begun two or three centuries.

PALLAVICINA.—"I would gladly see that Lake which detained you three whole years amongst a people so rude and barbarous.

LANDOR.—"Barbarous can I think the people among which are two families of my friends? It was in Como I received the brave descendants of the Jovii and the calm philosophica Sironi. I must love that city too for other recollections. . . . . .

. . . . . .

PALLAVICINA.—"Our towns, to continue the subject on which we began, are in much better taste than our villas.

LANDOR.—"They are superb, and appear the more so after the wretched streets of France. In that country almost every thing animated is noisy and almost every thing inanimate is mis-shapen. All seems reversed; the inhabitants of the North are darker than those of the South; indeed the women of Calais are much browner than any I have seen in Italy: the children, and the very dogs and frogs, are more clamorous than ours—the cocks are shrillier. On the staircases, as here, the more decent do that which the less decent do at the corner of the streets; but at the worst we are shocked by no contrast, the very language seeming to be constructed upon stinks; while in Italy we cannot walk ten paces, without observing the union of magnificence and filth, of gorgeous finery and squalid meanness; and the expressions of vice and slavery are uttered in the accents of angels. The churches are fairly divided between piety and prostitution, leaving the entrance, and a few broken chairs, to beggary and vermin. Here always is something of misapplied paint and importunate gilding. A couple of pepper boxes are mounted on St. Peter's; a dozen of mass boxes range the Colosseo; the Pantheon is the tomb of a fiddler.

"Enter the gardens, and approach the vases: do you perceive the rarity, the beauty, the fragrance of the flowers? In one is a bush of box, in another a knot of tansey. Neptune stands in a parterre of cabbages, and from the shell of a triton spout there turnips—to be sold.

PALLAVICINI.—"Our first object in the garden is profit. The neighbourhood of Geneva produces a large quainty of lemons, and many families are supported by rentiug, at about thirty crowns an acre or less of lemon ground.

LANDOR.—"I mentioned the fact at Pisa with some doubt and hesitation, and there I learned from Dons....the following extraordinary fertility of a lemon tree. A wager was laid in the year 1312, by ...., that, at Croscello, half a mile from the former place, there was one which would mature that year fourteen thousand lemons. It exceeded the quantity. In Spain, I was informed that a certain tree, in favourable seasons, might ripen nearly three thousand; in Sicily the same. The fruit, however, of the tree at Croscello is small, of little juice, and bad quality. I presume it to be a wilding. This and the celebrated vine at Hampton Court are the two most extraordinary fruit-bearing trees on record; they have quintupled the most prolific of their species.

We Englishmen talk of *planting* a garden; the modern Italians and ancient Romans talk of *building* one. Ours, the most beautiful in the universe, are not exempt from absurdities; but in the shadiness of the English garden, it is the love of retirement that triumphs over taste, aad over a full sense and experience of the inconveniences."

"Inhabiting a moist and chilly climate, we draw our woods almost into our dining-rooms; you, inhaling a sultry one, condemn your innocent children to the ordeal of a red-hot gravel. The shallow well, called *Pescina*, in the middle of every garden, contains just enough water to drown them, which happens frequently, and to supply a generation of gnats for the *villeggianti*; while the upright leaden spout, curveting its liquid filament into it, is merely a representation of what the gardener himself, if called upon, could do better and more abundantly. We again may be ridiculed in our turn; our serpentine ditches are fog beds.

"You should cover your reservoris, an old hat or wig would do it, and we invite Naiads to dance along the green a good half mile from our windows.

"The English are more zealous of introducing new fruits, shrubs and plants than other nations; you Italians are less so, than any civilized people. Better fruit is eaten in Scotland than in the most fertile and most cultivated parts of your peninsula. As for flowers, there is a greater variety in the worst of your fields than in the best of your gardens; as for shrubs, I have never seen a lilac, a laburnum, a mezereon, in any of them, and yet they flourish before almost every cottage in our poorest villages. I now come among the more ordinary fruits. The currant, the gooseberry, and the raspberry, the most wholesome of fruits, and not the least delicious were domesticated among you by the French, in some few places; they begin to degenerate already. I have eaten good apples, pears, and cherries, in this country; the two latter much better than ours—the other kinds appeared to me unfit for the tooth, not to say uneatable; and, as your gentlemen send the best to market, whether the produce of their own gardens or presents, I have probably tasted the most highly flavoured. Although the sister of Bonaparte introduced peaches, nectarines, and apricots from France, and planted them at Marli, near Lucca, no person cares about taking grafts from.

We wonder in England, when we hear it related by travellers, that the peaches in Italy are left under trees for the swin; we ourselves come into the country, our wonder is rather that the swine do not leave them for animals less nice.

The long residence of Lady Hester Stanhope in Syria, has been a subject of so much general curiosity, and excited the remarks of so many travellers, that we think the following account from a recent journey by Mr. Carne will not be found uninteresting. Various motives have been assigned for so singular a choice of a place of retirement by an English Lady, whose connections and talents had accustomed her to the first society of Europe, and though Mr. Carne attributes her original intention of staying in Syria to an accident, yet he allows that a stranger motive than the mere admiration of the beauty of the country and climate must account for such a voluntary sacrifice. From some of his remarks it may be gathered that the love of singularity, as an easy path to fame, has not been without its attraction; and probably the extraordinary influence, which her talents and generosity have given her over the Sheiks and Emirs of the neighbourhood, and which has enabled her to accomplish much good, has been a strong inducement to remain in a situation, which when its novelty was once worn off, must have been sufficiently dull and uninteresting. Mr. Carne hints at some idle notions of future greatness, resting on the authority of a soothsayer. We should doubt the probability of a person evidently possessing a superior mind being the dupe of such absurdities, were there not already many examples, and Lady S. may perhaps add another name to the list of those who believe every thing extraordinary, excepting only the faith in which they have been brought up.

Her countrymen seem not to possess her favor, and if it is true that some amongst them have rewarded her hospitality by the publication of satirical observations, she cannot be blamed for her caution, thought it may be doubted whether she is not a greater sufferer by their exclusion, than those whom she now refuses to admit to her presence. Whatever cause of offence they may have given her, it can hardly amount to a justification of her conduct, in giving authority to the Palmyrene Arabs to levy a tax of a thousand piastres on every traveller who wishes to see their celebrated ruins. There can be little doubt that so profitable a mode of raising money will be rigidly enforced by a people who do not scruple to resort to still more objectionable methods of levying contributions on travellers, to some of whom the payment may be no object, but to those whose visits to Palmyra are alone likely to benefit the world, scholars and artists, it must often be a serious consideration, and if, as it is asserted, several have in consequence of the imposition left Syria without visiting the ruins, it would only be an act of justice to compel her Ladyship to pay for her own ill applied liberality out of her own pocket. Travellers in those regions meet with obstacles enough, without being subjected to those which are caused by her Ladyship's caprice, or wish to obtain a cheap popularity.

LADY HESTER STANHOPE.

The Emir Busheer was very fond of the English, and talked a great deal, when we visited him, of Sir Sydney Smith, in whose ship he had sailed several days on a cruise, and was quite delighted with the frank and generous spirit of the commander: the novelty of the expedition had left an ineffaceable impression on his mind. Of Lady H. S. he has the most unqualified admiration. She formerly came sometime to visit him, and springing from her Arab horse, walked without ceremony into the palace, with her riding-whip in hand, and in her Mameluke dress. The old man received the queen of the East as she has been named, with delight. "Come my child," he said, "to visit me whenever it is your pleasure: use no ceremony with me, for my palace is your home, and your presence is to me as the light of the sun." The regard and respect paid to this lady by the chiefs of the East, both old and young, the powerful as well as the weak, are invariable. The Cadi at Beirout spoke of her with a veneration next to what he would have used when naming the Prophet or the Sultan. The young Pacha of Acre, desperate and lawless, filling the country around with bloodshed and exactions of every kind, pays instant deference to a billet of her's. It is not boundless wealth that creates their admiration; for her income, till a handsome legacy was left her about three years ago, did not exceed 1500*l.* a year. It is not the fascination of beauty that operates so powerfully on the natives of the East; for her person is plain and masculine and her character pure and unspotted. Inquire of a Turk respecting her conduct, and he will lift up his hand and declare her uniformly to be the most noble, virtuous, and excellent of women. Already in the vale of life, and in a state of "single blessedness," she cannot contemplate with temper the joys of domestic union; and like our maiden queen of excellent memory, she has the most sovereign dislike to see any of her followers or attendants yoked together in matrimony.

A young man of Beirout, with whom we were acquainted, of the name of Massad, served her ladyship in the quality of dragoman. He was very clever, had been in England, and spoke its language well; he was employed to do all the commissions for Marilius in the neighbouring towns; and knowing the rogueries of his countrymen, was very useful to the establishment. He was very good-looking and well informed; and having handsome wages, with not a great deal to do, found his place much to his satisfaction. The only European in the establishment was a Miss W. a companion and dependant of her ladyship's All the English servants had been shipped off, bag and baggage, with little warning, a good while before; as their mistress found their English tastes and habits so ill accorded with her Arab ones, and gave her so much annoyance, that she sent them all home, determinnig never to have an English servant again. It so happened, and it was perfectly natural, that young Massad and the young lady formed an attachment for each other;—in her isolated situation there was no other object possessed of the least attraction, save the Arab scheik or the Turkish gentleman, who sometimes came to Marilius to pay their homage to its mistress; but they spoke a strange language, and their manners were too oriental for English feelings. Confiding too much in their mistress's indulgence, Massad and the young lady were imprudent enough to request her approbation of their attachment, and her consent to their being united and still retaining their situations under her roof. This announcement kindled at once her indignation: the too sanguine dragoman was bereaved of his sabre, which he had received as a present, and instantly dismissed his office and the house, with, however, a handsome present;—and the unfortunate Miss W. felt her residence afterwards less enviable than it had formerly been.

Pale and dispirited, removed from all society, congenial to her wishes and feelings, her situation was not to be envied; but ere twelve months had elapsed, the scene at Marilius looked more cheerful; old grievances were forgotten; the dragoman was recalled to his situation; and "the clouds of displeasure no longer sat heavy on the brow."

The desires of some travellers to see the inmate of Marilius has been so strong as to induce them to brave the danger of a repulse. A German baron, famed for his knowledge of horses, in which he prided himself much, begged the honour of an interview; her ladyship only replied by ordering the groom to lead out her stud of horses for his inspection. An unfortunate quarrel with an eminent English traveller who spent some weeks at her house, is assigned, and perhaps justly, as the cause of her closing her doors against her countrymen. His opinion respecting her present habits of life was too unguardedly expressed after he had quitted her residence; and his satirical observations, finding their way to England, and being thence communicated to Marilius, determined its owner to admit no more of her injudicious countrymen.

Her residence in this country was entirely the effect of accident: the vessel in which she sailed, being shipwrecked on the coast, she was so much struck with the beauty of the country and climate, as to resolve to make it her residence. Had she foreseen that a few years would rob her of her hardihood of body and daring of mind, and confine her, nervous and dispirited, to the solitude of Marilius, she surely would never have made it her place of refuge. What resting place can such a spot be for her powerful mind, that once took part in the highest councils of the state, during her residence with her uncle, and exercised, it is said, no small influence on the destinies of Europe? It was perhaps the total change in her situation caused by the death of that great minister: the passing from his society and confidence to that of other spirits, who assimilated but little with her own masculine and capricious mind; and also her not being on cordial terms with many of the members of her family, joined to her passion for enterprise and travel, that led her altogether to withdraw from a world whose smiles were now in part changed into coldness and indifference. On much of the society in which she then mingled, comprising the most talented and elevated characters of the day, she sometimes takes pleasure in dwelling, in terms either of keen satire or of unqualified eulogy. Her eloquence in conversation is considerable, when she is animated by the subject, though her voice is neither very melodious nor feminine; and when roused, which is but rare, to anger, it may be said (in the eastern expression) that "her wrath is terrible."

An Englishman whom we knew at Beirout, was fortunate enough to obtain an interview, on account of his being intimate with a rich Turk, who had long been a friend and visitor of her ladyship's. The Turk wrote to request the honour, and it was immediately granted. The Englishman returned to Beirout the next day, perfectly delighted. He had arrived at Marilius in the evening, and was served with supper by the numerous retinue according to the English style, with a table, knives, forks, &c. His turban was arranged by the majordomo in the Mameluke style, and about eleven at night he was introduced to her ladyship. She was reclining on a sofa, extremely well, but plainly dressed in the Turkish fashion, with a red shawl turban on her head, slippers on her feet, a handsome sash round her waist, over which was a loose robe.

She conversed very affably, particularly on the state of the country, filled at this time with discord and bloodshed by the war between the two Pachas. She spoke of it in terms of apprehension and uneasiness, and dissuaded him strongly from prosecuting his journey to the Syrian capital, and expressed her belief that the Turkish empire was hastening rapidly to destruction; but gave, or procured him, however, letters for the Pacha of Damascus, which were afterwards of the highest service to him.

Few prospects can be more lonely and melancholy than the one before her, of passing the remainder of her life, and closing it, in a country perpetually torn by tumults, plunders, and deeds of cruelty, with not a friend to confide in, not one bosom of affection to lean on for comfort or sympathy. Of all the ordinances of the Christian religion, an inhabitant of this country is of course obliged to live entirely destitute. In her conversation with the Englishman, she discovered the most intimate knowledge of the various governments of the East and of their way ward policy.

The interview lasted several hours: the latter part of it, however, was a mute one on the part of the visitor, for the conversation happened to turn on the polity of England, as directed by her idolized uncle. She instantly drew, with enthusiasm, a vivid and beautiful picture of that individual, such a one as it was impossible to wish to interrupt. Start but this subject, indeed, in her company, and you may fold our arms, and sit in a posture of fixed attention for a couple of hours, while a torrent of eloquence pourtrays the designs, the powers, and virtues of that exalted spirit. The greater part of her long night, as she never retires to rest till five in the morning, is occupied with reading, or with her numerous correspondence; for like all recluses, though cut off from the world, its news is still dear to her. Even in the intelligence and petty events of the surrounding neighbourhood, she often takes a lively interest.

Like Christina of Sweden, conscious of the powerful resources of her own mind, she looks on the scenes of past gaiety or dignity with little regret; and regards with the same disdain the manners and tastes of most of her own sex, whom she considers as in a too dependant, weak, and unimportant condition of society. Few of them, indeed, possess her strength of nerve, or capacity of enduring fatigue: an admirable horse-woman herself, it was long before she could persuade her English companion to ride *à l'amazon*, though she assured her, if she did not, she would quickly break her neck in the rugged mountain paths. This nearly chanced to be the case one day Miss——narrowly escaped being thrown over a precipice, and ever since conforms to the Eastern fashion. An Arab chief, who, during one of her journeys through the desert, pursued her with his party for fifteen hours with scarcely any halt, could not overtake her. The quarrel being afterwards made up between this tribe and the one that conducted Lady S. in a subsequent journey, they again encountered in the desert; her ladyship instantly rode up to the scheik, and demanded in an authoritative tone, how he dared pursue her on the former occasion, or presume to think of taking her. The Arab chief replied, that he well knew her rank and that had he made so illustrious a prisoner, he expected to have obtained a large ransom, but that her speed had entirely disappointed him.

On one of the days of her residence at Palmyra, she gave a kind of fête to the Bedouins. The great scheik, with his tribe of Palmyrene Arabs constantly resides at the ruin: their habitations are fixed near the great temple; they are very well disposed and civil in their manners, and their young women are remarkable above all the other tribes for their beauty. It was a lovely day, and the youth of both sexes, dressed in their gayest habiliments, were seated in rows on the fragments of the pillars, friezes, and other ruins with which the ground, was covered. Her ladyship in her eastern dress, walked among them, addressed them with the utmost affability, and ordered a dollar to be given to each. As she stood, with all that Arab array, amidst the columns of the great temple of the sun, the sight was picturesque and im-

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posing; and the Bedouins hailed her, with the utmost enthusiasm, queen of Palmyra, queen of the desert! and in their enthusiasm, would have proceeded to confer more decided marks of sovereignty; but they were declined. They speak of her now with the utmost veneration and respect. They also retain another mark of her bounty, one which, out of regard for her countrymen, she might well have spared. The great scheik received from her a paper, in her hand-writing, in which she directs him to demand a thousand piastres of every traveller who visits the ruin. The scheik never fails to enforce this counsel, and displays the paper, with the addition, that the great lady, the queen, said that the English travellers were rich, and that they ought to pay well for the privilege of seeing Palmyra. This enormous tax, which it is impossible to escape, causes several travellers to leave Syria without seeing the finest ruin in the world. One, indeed, of no small eminence, absolutely refused to pay it, telling the scheik, who drew the mandate from his bosom, that the great lady had no right whatever over his purse, and that she showed little wisdom in leaving such a mandate in his hand. He passed four days at Palmyra, and would have left it as wise as he came, if he had not made a compromise with the chief, and consented to pay half the sum. The Arabs, though they would not personally injure him, did not suffer him to leave the hut, and at last placed some wood and faggots round the walls, &, setting them on fire, filled the habitation of the traveller with such clouds of smoke, that he could neither breathe nor see, and was obliged to give way. This injudicious and needless written mandate from the noble visitor to the chief, will, no doubt, be handed down from scheik to scheik for many generations; and travellers for centuries to come will be doomed to see the ominous scroll produced, and the thousand piastres demanded, with the comment that it was given to their forefathers by the great lady from beyond the sea.

The old Arab soothsayer, or magician, who sometimes visits Marilius, is a singular being; his appearance, with his long beard and solemn and venerable aspect, being rather equivocal. He either deludes himself or his patroness, perhaps both, for his prophecies of oriental grandeur and dominion have, not seldom, been willingly received. There is little doubt that her restless and romantic mind at times dwelt with pleasure on the idea of a power to be established in the East, of which she was to be the mistress: a large fleet was to come from afar to aid this conquest, and her sceptre was to wave with equal glory to that of Zenobia who defended Palmyra. The Arab soothsayer has obtained considerable fame by his prophecy of the destruction of Aleppo by an earthquake, twelve months before it took place. The particulars of this prophecy, and the very words in which it was couched, have appeared in a religious publication a few months ago: they were very emphatic, and full of denunciations of wrath and terror, and struck a missionary who was at Aleppo at the time with all the force of truth. But superstition is the frequent weakness of powerful minds: the two first literary characters of the present day believing, it is said, in second sight. But the belief in nativities, or the influence of the stars, which is a prominent part of the creed of the noble owner of Marilius, is, perhaps, still more precarious and unsatisfactory. Yet this research is pursued with eager interest and curiosity, and fills up many a solitary hour both by day and night. The particular star under whose influence some of her friends have been born has been inquired after with avidity, and one who filled at that time a high diplomatic situation in the East at a considerable distance, told me he was intreated by letter to communicate what star chanced to preside over his birth.

The tranquil and elevated site of Marilius, once a monastery, but now converted into a handsome dwelling, is to be envied on a bright and beautiful night, such an one as is so often beheld in the East; the heavenly bodies, shining with excessive brilliancy, appear almost the only living and awakening objects around. No human habitation is nigh; the plain and town of Sidon are at a distance below, and no footstep dares approach the spot, except sent on a special embassy or communication. Indeed, three and twenty Arab servants, almost wholly men, are a retinue too formidable to be trifled with; and with the numerous stud of blood Arabian horses, might form an escort fit for a Pacha. These horses have either been purchased or sent as presents by the Arab chiefs: a present not unprofitable to the owner, as the Bedouin who brings the courser, is rewarded with a douceur of a thousand piastres. The generosity, indeed, of Lady H. S. knows no bounds, and is prodigiously admired by the Arabs, among whom it is considered a cardinal virtue. Extremely abstemious in her own habits, with a little tea and dry bread for breakfast, and some soup, with (the furthest that her luxury extends) a boiled chiken for dinner, the residence contains a store of the choicest wines and delicacies for her visitors. With the Arab scheik she sips coffee and smokes a pipe, seated on the carpet, and converses with oriental animation. The rich arms that are at times sent as presents to the various chiefs, are most acceptable to them; they prefer those of England to their own manufacture, but they look cold on them, except they are embossed in gold or silver. Large chests, full of English pistols and other arms, richly ornamented, are sometimes sent to Marilius: one was waiting shipment at Alexandria a few months before for the same place, and was to be accompanied by a collection of teacups and saucers from that port, as the old stock was nearly exhausted.

As may be imagined, Lady H. S. is not very popular with the few european ladies settled in the East. One of them, a resident at Sidon, asserted that those peculiar manners and habits would lose half their charm to their possessor, if they ceased to excite notoriety. That she chanced to reside once for some weeks in the same house with her ladyship: and never manifesting the slightest curiosity or interest respecting her, the former became uneasy and displeased, and made many and pointed inquiries who the stranger was. This was a Frenchwoman's tale, prompted a little, perhaps by envy, though this is the last passion the life of the noble recluse need excite in the bosom of a pretty woman. Indeed, the softer sex are seldom welcome visitors at the residence. When a nobleman and his lady, during their eastern travels, went there in the expectation of being gratified with an interview with its illustrious tenant, they found she had flown a few hours before their arrival, on one of her Arab coursers, leaving orders with the housekeeper to receive the visitors with the most attentive hospitality.

Yet the door that is often closed to the rich and curious, is ever open to the poor and distressed. It would fill many pages to detail every generous and noble action of the recluse. The sick are furnished with medicine, and the poor and wretched of the neighbourhood are never sent empty away.

If it be asked if the Orientals have derived any benefit from the residence of her ladyship among them, in point of information, or manners, &c. it may be replied in the negative. It was said at one time she was engaged in instructing and civilizing a tribe of Bedouins, and that these children of the sun were making rapid improvements. In the science of flattery, and a rooted veneration for gold and the hand that bestows it bountifully, these Syrians are equal to any of their fellow-creatures; but in all other respects they are, and will be, as the prophecy was spoken of them, "a wild and reckless people, and artful as the father of lies." The prince of the Druses received a Bible with thanks from a missionary who visited him, and a few days after sent a body of his troops to plunder one or two Greek monasteries. Perfectly tolerant in her religious sentiments, and surrounded by at least six or seven different creeds of Christianity, besides the Mussulman and the Druse, her ladyship shows no marked preference for one more than another; were it otherwise, Marilius would soon be inundated by Turkish santons, or imauns, Maronite, Greek, or Armenian priests. The Missionaries have tried of late to engage her powerful countenance in their cause, but in vain. Of the cause of the unhappy Greeks she is a warm and decided supporter; and, more than once, she has stepped in between lawless oppression and those who were about to became its victims. Long will the English name receive additional veneration in the East on her account; and were the gates of Marilius but thrown open to the reception of her countrymen, it would be the most luxurious resting-place, and her influence the surest safeguard, in the land of the East. Yet the strict etiquette preserved there, though unfelt by the stronger, falls not so lightly on the gentler sex. Two young ladies were invited, from a former friendship to the father, who was an English gentleman, to spend a few weeks at Marilius. They were delighted at the thoughts of so rare a privilege, and set out with anxious hearts. Their reception was most kind and friendly, and the first few days passed gaily away; but ungifted with the peculiar resources of their hostess, the hours soon began to move heavily. No amusements, no change of scene, often no sound but the wind moaning through the few trees on the summit of the hill. During the greater part of the day, the only faces they saw were Arab ones; at night, and not till then, they were admitted to an interview with her ladyship, seated *à la Turque*, in her Mameluke dress, who conversed with perfect good humour, and ridiculed them sometime for their effeminacies and weaknesses. They were not able to ride the mettled Arab coursers through mountains roads and passes, over which without a skilful hand, a lady unaccustomed to the country might well break her neck. When any illustrious Turk or Arab showed his bearded face and turbaned head before the door, the two visitors, so far from having their curiosity indulged with an interview, were bidden to confine themselves closely to their chamber, and not to look through the window lest the follower of the prophet might catch a glimpse of their features, and the strict etiquette of the place be thus violated; and they felt it, as they told us after their return, with feelings like those of a nun leaving the walks of her monastery.

The other residence of Lady S. is called Mar Abbes, and is situated further in the interior, and during the winter is a preferable situation to the one near Sidon, and has more wood to shelter it. When any infectious disorder prevails on the coast, she always retires there. At Jerusalem she lodged in the Catholic convent, and visited the Dead Sea and valley of the Jordan with a strong guard of Arabs. At the lake of Tiberias, the rich old Jew, in whose house we lodged, told us, her ladyship was the only native of England whom his roof had received before; he spoke of her in high terms of admiration. She spent several days at the lake, to use the celebrated warm baths; about a mile from the town; and the natives beheld with astonishment her progress along the shores on her beautiful Arab charger, which she managed with the utmost skill. Had she lived in the days of chivalry, the East had heard the fame of more than one Clorinda. "What is your strength of arm and nerve?" she said to a young lady of my acquaintance, who visited her: "could they brave the burning heats and fatigues of the Desert, as mine have done?" It is strange her exploring spirit has never carried her to Mecca; as it is doubtful if the Turks, in the excess of their respect, would refuse her entrance, or venture to put their law in force, of decapitating the infidel who trespasses on the sacred territory. It would be a cruel and posing question to put to a Turk or Arab of the neighbourhood, whether the "noble lady" could possibly be admitted into paradise by the law of the Koran that bars the gates against the tender sex; he would probably answer, after stroking his beard and looking dignified, "that the prophet who made the law, had power, on a particular occasion, to break it;" or, as the governor of Beirout said to us, that "we should all be true believers together by and by."

The village of Antoura, where she resided for some time on her first arrival in the country, is finely situated, with its convent, on the declivity of Mount Lebanon, and, from its situation, must be remarkably healthy. The celebrated Wortley Montague resided here during a visit he made to this country, and was delighted with the situation; although the object of his stay here was neither a laudable or honourable one. His beautiful mother would have smiled at sight of the situation of Marilius, and wondered what could make such a residence agreeable, *sans société, sans l'amour.* There is indeed scarcely a parrallel to be found of a retirement like this of Lady S. There have been a few women, and of talent, who have surrendered the manners and *agremens* of their own sex, but have cultivated assiduously the superior society, as they called it, of the other; and some, who have rushed to religious seclusion, have found their recompense in the enthusiasm they have cherished there, and in the brilliant hopes it has inspired; but here, with no food for vanity, amidst unlettered and mindless pachas and scheiks only—cut off from the civilized world—the spirit must be powerful that can exult in such a path, and continue in it to the last in tranquillity, and without a sigh or regret!

Nothing is more remarkable in the present age than the rage for innovations, or as the authors of them presume to style them, reforms. New doctrines are every where promulgated with zealous confidence, and the persons who venture to defend ancient institutions and established maxims are laughed at as drivellers and fools. The most popular project of the present day is the alteration of "what used to be the boast and pride of every Englishman" the Laws of his Country, and to judge by the proceedings of the last Parliament and the tone of the Press at home, it is not too much to expect that there are legislators who would destroy the whole of the Statute Law of the Land framed by the wisdom of Ages. We cannot better illustrate the impolicy of encouraging innovations in the ancient Laws of the land than by tracing a few of the absurdities that are discoverable in Mr. PEEL's popular, and in many respects admirable, Bills for the consolidation of the Criminal Laws. We quote from a late London publication.

We, in common with our contemporaries, have been served with what their author is pleased to call the heads of three Bills for the further consolidation of the Criminal Law. The first relates to larceny, the second to malicious mischiefs, and the third to the remedies against the hundred wings in which malicious mischiefs may be perpetrated. We are entirely convinced that the author of these Bills may, even in this early stage of the business, 'rest from his labours,' permit his zealous patriotism in so good a work to cool, and finally abandon these bantlings of his zeal to that destruction which undoubtedly awaits them when proposed for the consideration of the Legislature. The country have not forgotten that Mr. Peel has taken this work into his own hands, that he is proceeding slowly, but surely, to purify our Statute Law from its crudities, and, in the end, to leave us in possession of a criminal code that shall be at once clear and intelligible, and adapted to the spirit and genius of our times. We can then hardly imagine that the country will be pleased with the unsolicited labours of this Legislator in a corner; and truly, judging from the fruits of his past labours, we think we shall lose nothing by thus clapping an extinguisher upon this new light, which now endeavours to rise and add its glories to those of that bright constellation of law-makers which adorns both hemispheres of our Legislature. These heads of three bills display but little knowledge of the law, but a great deal of ignorance, and shew at once, that however well founded may be their author's notion in theory, they have but little sympathy in the practice. Some wild hallucination seems to have possessed him, that his deep and penetrating understanding could illumine our system by theoretical principles alone, and put him instinctively in possession of what others are obliged to attain by dint of hard study and unfailing attention. We shall not pretend to impugn this wonderful mental power of the author of these Bills: we will content ourselves with believing that it exists, but whilst following at a distance (a humble and respectful distance) in the wake of this Legislative Star, we will kindly now and then endeavour to remind him of a fact or two, which, in the impetuosity of his course, and the galaxy of glory that attends him, he might perhaps overlook. To make a beginning, then, in this good and kind work, we tell this author that the last of his three Bills is useless, inasmuch as the law has been, for all useful purposes, consolidated; and if this genius ever condescends to read to obtain knowledge, he may find the Act we allude to, forming the 33d chapter of the Statutes, passed in the third year of the reign of the present King. In any other person but a natural genius (vulgarly called "*nay-tral genus*"), we should say this was a piece of ignorance that entirely unfitted a person for the occupation of consolidating our statute law; but far be it from us to offend the majesty of this *nay-tral genus* by such an accusation; in him it was only an over-sight, perfectly excusable, and of very little moment. But let that pass.

We don't know how it is, but your *nay-tral genusses* seem to suppose all the world beside to be *nay-tral* fools and the one we are now referring to, in compassion to our infirmities, and duly considering the imbecility of the understanding of our Judgesis, so good as to add to his proposed law, "Rules for the interpretation of this Act;" a kindness, we are convinced, the Bar and the Bench will duly appreciate and reward accordingly. What a pity it is this man is not a Judge, or at any rate a Justice of the Peace and Chairman of Sessions; what extremely edifying judgments we should have!

As rules for the interpretation of Acts of Parliament are at all times desirable, we cannot, in mercy to our readers, refuse to insert one of them, and here it is:—

"And in order to remove doubts as to the meaning of certain words in this Act, be it enacted, that the word *person*, and the word *party*, and the word *owner*, and the word *complainant*, shall each be deemed to include any number of persons, parties, owners, or complainants, and of either sex; and that the meaning of the said several words shall not be restricted, though the same may be subsequently referred to in the singular number, or masculine gender only; and that where on the subject matter on or with respect to which any offence shall be committed, is expressed or referred to, whether for value, or for any other purpose whatsoever, in the singular number, it shall be deemed to include any number of the same matters."

This last extract is past all comment; we shall therefore abandon it to its fate, for it would be useless to single out follies from that which is altogether absurd. We cannot however, but protest against these insidious libels on the statutes of the realm; which, by vainly and foolishly endeavouring to render that perfect which cannot, in its very nature, be so, only makes its fault the more glaring and its defects the more apparent. How often is it to be repeated, that language is necessarily uncertain; that it is obviously impossible to legislate with precision until human ingenuity can discover every possible case that can arise, and words be found adequate to express it, but not more or less than adequate. How often must it be repeated, that every attempt to particularize, necessarily weakenss the force of general provision, and affords food for quibbling, whilst it engenders doubt. Yet until this is understood, our Acts of Parliament will continue to be abused as unintelligible, and to be so with justice, whenever they are framed without a full conviction that these points are undoubted axioms in legislation; and the same kept constantly before the mind of the framer of a statute. We are sorry to add that our Acts but too often betray the absence of these ruling axioms, but as after years of practice, and volumes written on the subject of road-making, the public now, for the most part, understand, that to go round a hill, is as short as to go over a hill, we are not without expectations they may, one of these days, arrive at the conviction, that general words alone in Acts of Parliament, are freer from doubt and quibbling, than when particularizing clases are joined, intended to explain their force and meaning.